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The Bombay Chronicle

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P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden	Tons.
3rd April	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
9th "	Malwa ..	11000	....	..
16th "	Kaiser-i-Hind..	11500	....	..
23rd "	Salsette ..	6000	Khiva ..	9000
30th "	Mandala ..	9000	....	..
7th May	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
14th "	Kashmir ..	9000	....	..
21st "	Salsette ..	6000	Kashgar ..	9000
28th "	Sardinia..	7000	....	..

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting At Colombo.	Tons.
8th Apl.	Nankin ..	7000	Karmala ..	9000
22nd "	Novara ..	7000	Morea " ..	11000
6th May	Malta..	7000	Khyber ..	9000

This vessel will call at Bombay en route to Colombo.

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamer	Destination
April 4th "	Lunga ..	Karachi Coasting
5th "	Glasgow Castle ..	Mombasa, Zanzibar and Durban
8th "	Lunga ..	Karachi direct connecting with Dwarka at Karachi (for Gulf passengers only)
15th "	Dilwara ..	East and South Africa via Seychelles and Porebunder.

For later on arrival of English mail steamer.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tenshin Maru	S. Yamazaki	4173	31st March	11th April.
Yetorofu Maru	K. Ogura ..	4166	16th April	27th April.
Penang Maru ..	S. Kushibiki	5280	17th April	29th April.
Yeboshi Maru	S. Kishimoto	4098	30th April	11th May
Bombay Maru.	Y Kobayashi	4625	1st May	13th May.

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Kunajir Maru	4058	K. Sakurai .	2nd Apr.	12th April.
Luzon Maru ..	4075	T. Watanabe.	9th "	18th "
Malay Maru ..	4401	T. Marumoto	5th March	28th April
Chosen Maru..	3016	S. Yamane ..	24th April	3rd May
Saigon Maru	4354	Y Yamamoto	27th April	6th May

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings etc

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

SPRING SAILINGS, 1916.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay. about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Marseilles ..	A & C	8250	27th Apr..	25th Ap
City of Birmingham ..	A & C	7500		25th May

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	600	900	452	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	712

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS Rs. 5,00,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID Rs. 4,50,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

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Liberal Conditions.

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Manager.

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BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

LOCAL SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Yearly	15	0	0
Half-yearly	8	0	0
Quarterly	4	0	0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTION.

Yearly	20	0	0
Half-yearly	11	0	0
Quarterly	6	0	0

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(A. R. Dias, late of Messrs. Leach & Weborny)

Professional Tailors, Breeches Makers and Complete Gentlemen's Outfitters, Boot and Shoe Makers.

51, Meadows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Branch:—2 New Queen's Road,

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay. about.
S.S. Olympia	5124	Alex. Andrew	28th Mar. 1916
SS. Elysia	6368	J. Rinnaird	26th April "
S.S. Massilia	5091	R. Erskine	16th May "

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three person will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	636	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information, regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ld.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

CORNAGLIA'S

EASTER EGGS NOVELTIES

Chocolate Easter Eggs decorated and filled with sweets from annas 4 to Rs. 8. each.

Silver foiled Eggs, Sugar Eggs, Decorated Eggs, Eggs in Fancy Baskets Etc.

F. CORNAGLIA

83, Medows Street and Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AND

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Linoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	Calcutta	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Lyons	Sydney
Harbin	Fengtiew	(Australia)
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
Los Angles (Cal. U. S. A.	New York	Tsingtau
	Osaka	Tsinanfu
	Pekin	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

E. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent, and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH-CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent., per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1435.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,21 541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £550,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate cent. per annum from Dece 31st and at 2 per cent. pe remaining six months. Or Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allow rangement. No interest will does not amount to Rs. 3 pe

FIXED DEPOS

Deposits are received fixed for shorter periods at rates can be ascertained on applic

GENERAL BANKING

Transacted rules for which on application.

E. P. STRIN

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Singapore	Hoilo
Calcutta	Malacca	Hong Kong
Madras	Kawala Lumpur	Canton
Rangoon	(F. M. S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Klang (F. M. S.	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Delhi	Batavia	(North China)
Penang	Sourabaya	Hankow
Puket	Saigon	Peking
Taiping (F.M.S.	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F. M. S.	Manila	Kobe
Medan (Sumatra)	Cebu	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' LTD., EST

No. 272, Hornby

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES,
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Runs under new management. Present premises entirely overhauled. Central situation commands excellent view. Best cuisine. Charges very moderate. 3549

WANTED

WANTED.—A GRADUATE for private tuition. Either apply sharply or see to DHANGER MAVJEE, Kathabazar, Bombay. 3651

WANTED—A bright and cheerful CHILDREN'S NURSE. Parsi, Hindu, Mahomedan or Indian Christian preferred. Ayah kept. Hills in summer and good salary. Apply stating terms and with full particulars to Box No. 803, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3667

WANTED a BOILER INSPECTOR for the United Provinces. Salary Rs. 300—20—400 p.m. Candidates must possess a 1st class Mechanical Engineer's Certificate. Applications with copies of testimonials to be forwarded to THE INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES & BOILERS, United Provinces. Cawnpore. 1066

WANTED a HEAD MASTER for the Edward English School, Sailana, C.I. Must be a Graduate with experience. Agreement to stick to the post for at least four years essential. Salary Rs. 75 (seventy-five), rising annually by Rs. 5 (five) upto Rs. 100 (one hundred). Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned), to THE DEWAN, Sailana State, before the 15th April, 1916. 1060

WANTED a GRADUATE for the post of PRIVATE SECRETARY to his Highness the Raja Saheb Bahadur. Salary Rs. 60 (sixty), rising annually by Rs. 5 (five) to Rs. 75 (seventy-five). Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to THE DEWAN, Sailana State, before the 15th April, 1916. (Agreement to stick to the post for at least four years essential). 1062

WANTED VETERINARY ASSISTANT for itinerating service in the Indore State. Starting pay Rs. 40 p.m. Horse allowance of Rs. 12 p.m., and also T. A. for journey to join appointment. Free quarters are not provided. A knowledge of colloquial Hindi is essential. Applications giving full particulars of qualifications and of appointments held should be sent to the Undersigned before the 15th April, 1916.
S. L. TAMBE,
1064 Agricultural Expert, Indore, C. I.

WANTED two SANITARY SURVEYORS for the post of the SANITARY INSPECTORS, each on a salary of Rs. 50 plus Rs. 15 Horse allowance. Candidates should apply to the Undersigned with copies of certificates stating their age on or before the 15th April, 1916.
J. A. SHILLIDY,
Municipal Commissioner,
For the city of Ahmedabad.
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, 31st March, 1916.
1063

WANTED at once CLERKS for Field Service, for duty with the Supply and Transport Corps. Average Pay Rs. 70 per mensem, plus sixty per cent. Batta, free rations and free Field Service clothing. After three months' Service in the Field, a monthly bonus of ten per cent. on their pay excluding batta will be granted. Candidates should personally attend THE EMBARKATION SUPPLY OFFICE, in No. 7 Shed, Alexandra Dock, with applications, which should be in their own handwriting, and with copies of testimonials and the originals for comparison. 1061

WANTED—A STENO-TYPIST Strong in English and thoroughly conversant with office routine for the post of Junior Personal clerk on a salary of Rs. 125 per mensem. Must be able to take down Notes in Shorthand at the rate of not less than 125 words per minute.
Apply with copies of testimonials and Photos which will not be returned, to—
The PRIVATE SECRETARY,
To H. H. the Maharaja Adhiraj of Alwar,
Alwar State.
3596

APPLICATIONS for the post of HEALTH OFFICER under the Corporation of Madras will be received by THE PRESIDENT up to July 1st, 1916.
The pay of the appointment is Rs. 750 per mensem, rising to Rs. 1,000 per mensem by biennial increments of Rs. 50.
At present for out-door instruction in Public Health of certain students during six months of the year, the Health Officer receives a fee of Rs. 200 per mensem from the Government of Madras.
An allowance of Rs. 75 per mensem is paid for the upkeep of a motor car.
The appointment is pensionable. All questions relating to pension and leave are determined with reference to the Civil Service Regulations.
Qualifications required: (a) A medical degree registrable under the British Medical Act; (b) A British diploma of Public Health.
For any further information apply to the Undersigned.
J. CHARTRES MOLONY, I.C.S.
1065

WANTED

WANTED by educated Frenchman, Pupils desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Translations undertaken. M. FALLOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road. 1039

FOR SALE

LADIES and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their Furniture, Piano etc., in one lot. Apply Box No. 21, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3403

SINGER 2 3/4 FREE ENGINE MOTOR CYCLE, in excellent condition. Rs. 350 or nearest offer. Apply to Box No. 16, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1044

FOR SALE—A GINNING FACTORY in Berar very little worked. Can be worked at spot or removed. Apply AMRITLAL CHAKRAVARTI HARNANDRAI, Surajmal Chawl, First floor, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 3578

FOR SALE.—A very stylish fast and hard working pair of Arabs about eight years old 14-1 broken to single and double harness and a set of double harness in very good order, also a Canoe-shaped Victoria. The whole Turn-out complete for sale for Rs. 2,000 open to a reasonable offer. Can be seen by giving two hours previous notice at R. SCOTT & Co's Stables, at Gowalia Tank Road. 3674

FROM OUR NEW FACTORY. S. 9 Gents Black Box Calf Oxford Walking Shoes, leather quarters lined, medium toes, toe capped, bark tanned leather soles sewn on. Stocked in sizes 6 to 10. Price Rs. 5-8 per pair.
STOCK CLEARANCE.—57 pairs R77, Ladies Black Glace Kid Oxford Shoes, half leather lined, bark soles, handsewn. Sizes 2, 3, 4, and 5 only. Sale Price Rs. 4-2 per pair.
THE CHROME LEATHER CO.,
612-7 Pallavaram, Madras.

TO BE LET.

TO LET out on hire a piano. For particulars. Apply to Box No. 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1030

MOTOR GARAGE to let at a low rental near Parsee Statue, Byculla. Apply "O," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1040

TO BE LET—Immediately the ground floor and second floor of the New House No. 6, Dadyseth Hill, Chowpaty, 4 B.R., 1 H., 1 D.R., Godown, Kitchen &c. with E. L. fully open to sea. Apply J. S. ENTY, on the premises. 3683

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Appollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 3354

TO LET—Two furnished bungalows and cottage, with outhouses at Lanoula Property splendidly situated. For rent and further particulars, apply to Mrs. Brewin, 5 Cross Road, Wanowrie, Poona. 1039

TWO LET.—On the Apollo Bunder, two rooms, fully furnished bed room and sitting room, suitable for married couple or two bachelors, private entrance, separate bathrooms, W. C., etc. Apply to Box No. 4A., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1050

TO LET—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri, and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.
All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

TO LET—Half flat fully furnished Crockery, Cutlery &c., consisting of drawing and dining room, large and small bed-room. Use of kitchen, separate entrance Rent Rs. 100, E. L. & F. and latest Sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1010

TO BE LET—A large airy bed room in Apollo Bunder with bath room attached, facing West, separate entrance. Electric light and fan. Arrangements can be made for board if necessary. Apply to Box No. 8A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1042

NOTICES

THE ELPHINSTONE MILLS.

NOTICE OF SALE OF WASTE.

TENDERS are invited for the sale of all kinds of wastes produced at the above Mills by contract for the period ending 31st December, 1916. Offers will be taken at the Mills by the Secretary till 6th instant, with Rs. 100 deposit. Tender form can be obtained at the Mills on applying to the Secretary. All the wastes are ready for inspection at the above Mills at any time during the day. 3668

NOTICE.

THE Asst.-Director of Supplies and Transport, Poona, invites offers to supply 30 Kitson Lamps, 500 Candle power complete. Offers containing full particulars, diagrams and price should be submitted before FRIDAY, the 7th April.
G. W. PALIN, Colonel,
Asst.-Director of Supplies & Transport,
VI (Poona) Divisional Area.
3665

NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. WISHWANATH BHAU KHEDKER, has contracted to sell to my client the properties described in the Schedule hereunder written.
All persons having any claims against the said properties either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office No. 99 Medows Street Fort, Bombay within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.
THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:—
FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax land and ground situate at Lower Mahim Dadar Hansali Tank Road without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay admeasuring 1055½ square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's Old No. 384 New No. A/1142 Old Survey No. 365 and New Survey No. 3/1442 together with the houses and sheds standing thereon bearing respectively Ward G No. 4280 Street No. 641 and Ward No. 4278 Street No. 639 and bounded on the East and North by a moiety of the land bearing the same Collector's Survey Nos. belonging to Ramji Bamji Patel on the South by the Oart of Sabastian D'Almeida and on the West by the oarts of Baba Vithoba Morray with the right of recovering Fuzandari rent from the owner of the house situate on the said land and oart.
SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement or building built in the oart at Dadar, Hansali assessed under Collector's Old No. 384 New No. A/4139 Old Survey No. 365 and New Survey No. 3/1442 and the said building is assessed under Ward No. 4282 Street No. 642 Hansali Street and bounded on the East by the oart of Vithoba Jeman on the West by the oart of Baba Morey and partly by that of Balgovind Hargovind and partly by the oart of Gangadhar and on the South by the oart of Vincent D'Almeida.
Dated this 3rd day of April, 1916.
DOWLATRAO JAYARAM MANTRI,
3686 Purchaser's Attorney.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of RAMJI VITHAL, of Bombay, a retired Hindu Shoe-maker, a widower. .....Deceased.
Bai RAMBAI, wife of DEVJI NARAN and daughter of the deceased of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Chira Bazar without the Fort. ...Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this thirtieth day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixteen and in the Sixth year of Our Reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
The 30th day of March, 1916.
Messrs. JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
3682 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

SOME varieties of cotton and yarn waste that might be produced in our Mill this year upto the end of October, will be sold by private auction on MONDAY, the 10th instant at 8-30 a.m., (S. T.), at our office where the samples are on view. Rs. 100 will have to be paid by each bidder before the auction as a Deposit against due fulfilment of purchase. One-third of the approximate total value of the goods will have to be paid in advance as a deposit by those persons whose offers would be accepted within four days of the days of auction; otherwise the deposit of Rs. 100 will be forfeited.
The undersigned reserve the right of accepting the highest or any bids.
The quantities declared for sale will be approximate, i.e. the actual out-turn during the period of contract may be more or less.
For further particulars apply to—
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Agents,
3684 The Sholapur S. & W. Co., Ltd.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "KUNAJIRI MARU" having arrived on the 3rd instant from Japan via Colombo the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The Bills for Claims are to be sent to this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.
Y. ASAI,
Manager,
The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay.
Bombay, 3rd April, 1916.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY

HARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors, Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approving security.
Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "DUBIT", Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
ITALIAN GRAND OPERA Co.
To-night, Tuesday, April 4th, at 9-30.
"CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA"
AND
"PAGLIACCI"
Wednesday, April 5th.
"LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR"
Music by Donnizetti.
Thursday, April 6th.
"AIDA"
Music by Verdi.
Friday, April 7th.
"RIGOLETTO"
(Verdi.)
Admission Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 & 1.
TO-DAY, TUESDAY 4TH APRIL.
BOOKING AT EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-30.
A High Class Cinema Programme
"JUST JIM"
A beautiful modern Romance in 4 parts.
CHARLES CHAPLIN COMEDY.
WAR MAPS. PATHE'S GAZETTE
Prices Rs. 2 to Ans. 4.

SKATING RINK

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL
TO-DAY TO-DAY
(Bank Holiday)
MORNING SESSION
9 to 11 with Band.
Evening and Night Sessions will be as usual.
Saturday, 8th April, 1916.
SKATING & DANCING
FANCY DRESS
CARNIVAL
SKATING CARNIVAL from 9 to 10-30 p.m.
DANCING CARNIVAL
from 10-30 p.m. to 12-30 a.m.
PRIZES WILL BE PRESENTED FOR COMPETITION.

OLYMPIA

CINEMA
TO-NIGHT
WHITE TERROR
OR
HOW TO CURE CONSUMPTION.
5,000 feet. and 5,000 feet.
SUBMARINE
The first and only picture photographed under the sea.

Kirloskar Sangit Mandali

WILL PERFORM
AT GRANT ROAD
RIPON THEATRE
On Wednesday, 5th April, 1916.
at 9 P. M. (S. T.)
CHANDRAHASA
PRICES AS USUAL.
Place and Booking of Seats at the Theatre and at the Mandali's Residence in Vithal Sayanna House, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. LADY WILLINGDON
FINE ART EXHIBITION
IN AID OF
Women's Branch War Relief Fund
OPEN DAILY
Till Monday 10th April
From 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.
AT
SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ART.

AMUSEMENTS

PATHE OFFERS
THE ROMANCE OF ELAINE
THE CONCLUDING CHAPTERS OF
THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE—
THE BIGGEST AND BEST SERIAL YET.
ALSO SHOWING
1. CURIOUS FOREIGN FISH. Scientific.
2 PATHE'S GAZETTE. Latest.
3. BOLD BAD BOYS. Comic.
4. WIFFLES ACTS THE FOOL. Comedy.
IMPERIAL CINEMA
CHARNI ROAD.
7, 8-45, & 10-30 p. m. Nightly. POPULAR PRICES.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY.

THE HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.
EUROPEAN ORCHESTRA BROUGHT OUT BY P. & O. MAIL LAST WEEK.
THE FINEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
6-45 P.M. TO-NIGHT 10 P.M.
INSTANT SUCCESS OF
VICEROY WEEK
PROGRAMME!
"THE HEART OF A MERMAID"
A story of a young man who was trying to find out the difference between a conventional and an unconventional lady. In the meantime he dreams of a mermaid and thinks that she could be adopted to the ordinary life of human being. The scenes regarding the mermaid and the style of her living are very strikingly shown in the film.
MARY FULLER IN LEADING PART.
"A ONE CYLINDER COURTSHIP"
This is a comedy dealing with the wooing of a girl by two men, the one with an antiquated old motor car and the other with the latest model joy rider.
"LIZZIE AND THE BEAUTY CONTEST"
Another screaming comic. Lizzie, with the help of expert beauty specialists, becomes favourite of the judges of beauty contest.
The latest
PATHE GAZETTE
ZEPPELINS IN FLIGHT. AND FRENCH ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS IN ACTION.
WITH OUR SOLDIERS IN SALONICA.
NEW ZEALAND FIGHTING MEN.
BRITISH "CONSCRIPTS" IN TRAINING.
AMERICAN FLOOD SCENES, &c., &c.
Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and 4.
Box Seats Rs. 2.
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
CONTRIBUTION
To the Women's Branch of the War and Relief Fund.
GRAND CINEMA PROGRAMME
SUNDAY APRIL 9th AT 4-45 P. M.
Prices: Rs. 3, 2, 1/8 and 1.
Seats may be booked at the theatre from 6 to 8-15 every evening.

For One Night only
EMPIRE THEATRE.
At the special request of some distinguished gentlemen
SHREE
Vidya Vinod Natak Samaj
will perform
MUDRAPRATAP
To-night at 9-15 p.m. (S.T.)

GREENS ROOF GARDEN RESTAURANT.

The Band of the B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols. will play a selected programme of music on TUESDAY, the 4th of April from 8 p.m. to 11 p.m.
By kind permission of Lt.-Col. M. T. Elderton and the Officers, the Band of the 108th Infantry, will play a selected programme of music on WEDNESDAY, the 5th of April from 8 p.m. to 11 p.m.
Special dinners at Rs. 4 per head, will be served on both the occasions.
Tables can be booked in advance.
CHAS. STENGLER,
Genl. Manager.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK

MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price
Snowflake 150 deg.	7 9 2 per case
White Rose 150 deg.	7 9 2 per case
Chester Brand 125 deg.	6 9 2 per case
Devoee's Brilliant 125 deg.	6 9 2 per case
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	6 4 2 per case
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	6 4 2 per case
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	5 8 0 per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	5 8 0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	5 8 0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	4 14 0 per 8 Imp. gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of the Bulk Oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half anna extra charge, coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
The Thana agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Re. 0-2-0 per case to above Case Oil prices.
Coorla, Andheri and Bandra agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.
Order books supplied gratis on application.
MANAGER.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock.

Day of Week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill.
	Apl.	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	3	m 0 0s	28 10	m 6 28	14 11
Tues.	4	m 11 58a	27 11	m 5 51a	17 2
		m 0 35a	28 8	m 5 59	14 10
Wed	5	m 0 28	27 5	m 6 29	17 0
		m 1 0a	28 3	m 6 29a	17 0
Thur.	6	m 0 56	26 9	m 6 57a	15 8
		m 1 42a	27 1	m 6 58	15 6
Fri.	7	m 1 23	26 1	m 7 27	16 3
		m 2 17a	26 9	m 7 59a	19 11
Sat.	8	m 1 59	25 3	m 7 57	17 0
		m 2 56a	25 11	m 8 33a	20 9
Sun.	9	m 2 24	24 5	m 8 30	17 11
		m 3 41a	25 1	m 9 32a	21 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

April	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 3 (Monday)	,, 6h. 32m.	,, 6h. 53m.
,, 4 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 31m.	,, 6h. 53m.
,, 5 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 30m.	,, 6h. 54m.
,, 6 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 29m.	,, 6h. 54m.
,, 7 (Friday)	,, 6h. 28m.	,, 6h. 54m.
,, 8 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 28m.	,, 6h. 54m.
,, 9 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 27m.	,, 6h. 54m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, April 2nd, 9h. 51-2m. p.m. In Apogee, 9th, 7-2h. p.m.; First Quarter, 10th, 8h. 5-7m. p.m.; Full Moon, 18th, 10h. 37-5m. a.m.; In Perigee, 21st, 5-1h. p.m.; Last Quarter, 25th, 4h. 8-3m. a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—
The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 3rd April 1916 was 30.020 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ships' barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 2nd April 1916.
Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.774 Ins.
Temperature of Air	82.7 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73.9 ,,
Dew Point	70.2 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.667 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky -cloudy=10)	2.4 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	89.9 ,,
Minimum	77.0 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW, NNE, NW, WNW, NW.
movement of Wind do.	miles. 528

Pills and tablets are often insoluble in the secretions of the intestinal tract, and are thus inert. When they do act, their action is so excessive as to be weakening. Kasagra is a pleasant liquid laxative, is gentle and effective. D-22

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AHMED E. ESAALI

SILK MERCER.

FOR ANYTHING FASHIONABLE

In Chinese, Japanese, French and English Silk Piece-Goods, Art Embroidery Works, &c.

A VISIT TO OUR SHOWROOMS

will more than pay your trouble and will get you a chance to select your requirements from quite a variety of up-to-date articles.

Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 479.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

London, April 1st.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta April-May unchgd. 69
Tone—Firmer.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta
April/May 19
August/October 17/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay & Karachi
April/May 19/1½
August/October 17/7½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta
March/April 21
August/October 19/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bom. & Karachi.
March/April 21/1½
August/October 19/4½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, April 3.

The market to-day has ruled weak Broach having given way Rs. 3/4 since Saturday evening.

There is a certain enquiry for April Bengals but only a moderate business has been reported both in Akolas and Bengals.

Ready Cotton is in moderate demand.

We quote:—

Good Broach 268.
Fine Akola 247.
Fully Good Bengal, 209.

Messrs. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growth	Fine	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach	272/3 ..		269	Apr. 1916
M. G. Begals	..	219 ..		Jan. 1917
M. G. Begals	2.9 ..		..	May. 1916
M. G. Sind Punjab ..	216 ..		..	"
M. G. Khandesh	285	225 ..	..	"
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat.	260/1 ..		..	"
M. G. Nagpore	260/1 ..		..	"
M. G Akola Khgm ..	247/8 ..		..	"
Do.	..		..	..
M.G. Dhamagaum Pulgam.	.. ..		..	..
M. G. Broach	275/6 ..		..	May 1911
H. G. Westerns	.. ..		279	A/May '16
M. G. Westerns	.. ..		286	"
H. G. Compta	.. ..		301	"
H. G. Bijapore	.. ..		..	..
H G. Saw Ginned Dharwar.	.. ..		302	A/May '16

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotations for Ready Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA April, 3rd 1916.—5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	.. ..	.. ..	218	..	1/25 Jan.'17
Bengals (M G.)	229 ..	219 ..	207 ..	..	Ready
	.. ..	220 ..	209 ..	..	May
	.. ..	224 ..	.. ..	..	July
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	.. ..	212 ..	202 ..	..	Ready
	.. ..	213 ..	.. ..	..	May
Khandesh (M.G.)	.. ..	238 ..	224 ..	..	Ready
	.. ..	236 ..	.. ..	..	May
Jalna (M.G.)	.. ..	.. ..	242 ..	..	Ready
	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..
Barsee (M.G.)	.. ..	.. ..	272 ..	..	Ready
	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..
Oomra (M.G.) (Fair-Staple)	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..
Akola-Khgm.	.. 247	230 ..	..	..	Ready
Karanja (M.G.)	.. 247	.. ..	..	..	May
	.. 251	.. ..	..	..	July
Oomravate descriptions (M.G.)	.. 247	239 ..	..	..	Ready
	.. 247	.. ..	..	..	May
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G.)	.. 251	243 ..	..	..	Ready
	.. 250	.. ..	..	..	May
Yeotmal (M. G.	.. 254	246 ..	..	..	Ready
	.. 253	.. ..	..	..	May
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)	.. 261	253 ..	..	..	Ready
Wardha Bighat. (M. G.)	.. 261	253 ..	..	..	Ready
	.. 258	.. ..	..	..	May
	.. 274	270 ..	..	..	Ready
(Broach M. G.)	.. 272	269 ..	..	..	268April
	.. 275	.. ..	..	..	May
Surat (M. G.)	.. 314	.. ..	..	..	Ready
Mathia (M. G.)	.. 238	226 ..	..	..	Ready
	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	302Ready
	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	290April/May
Sawgd. Dharwar	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	315Ready
	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	302April/May
Westerns (M. G.)	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	310Ready
„ (H. G.)	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	287April/May
	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	281April/May
Compta (M. G.)	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	316Ready
	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	301April/May
Miraj (M. G.)	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	308April/May
	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	53

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 1st April 1916:—

Cotton	12,380 Bales.
Wheat	10,094 cwts.
Linseed	18,061 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	3,303 "
Ginjellyseed	7,735 "
Groundnuts	4,247 "
Castorseed	20,495 "
Rice	11,795 "
Myrabollams	5,480 "
Cottonseed	10,406 "
Mowraseed	414 "
Gram	15,115 "
Joowar	9,267 "
Maize	54 "
Barley	1,013 "

STOCKS OF COTTON.

Stock of cotton on 1st Sept. 1915		625,000
Receipts from 1st Sept. to 30th Mar. 1916		2,311,065
		2,936,065
Shipments Do.		1,148,755
		1,787,310
Afloat		35,351
		1,751,959
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-country by Rail 1st Sept. to date		669,000
Stock of cotton in all hands		1,082,959

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, April 3rd—4 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	38 0 0	5 14 6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	37 0 0	5 13 3
Wheat, Karachi Bangla .	36 0 0	5 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi .	6 2 0	6 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	5 13 0	6 3 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 8 0	7 14 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	7 8 0	7 14 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	7 4 0	7 10 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	43 8 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	42 8 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	41 8 0	....
Teelseed, Black	36 8 0	....
Poppyseed, White ..	7 0 0	7 6 0
Groundnuts	41 8 0	....
Mowraseed	4 6 0	4 12 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May ..	6 0 6	
Linseed May	8 0 0	

Castorseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7, R.D. per cwt
Cottonseed.
Rs. 24, B.T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1-32d.
D. Mail	1s. 4 1-16d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 June.
Banks' Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 5-16 June.
D. 6 m-s Ready	1s. 4 19-32d.
Francs 3 m-s Do.	19½
60 d-s Hongkong	147½
D. Shanghai	204½
D. Yokohama	153½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-14-0
Australian Do.	25-11-0
Bombay Do.	25-3-0
English Shield Sovereigns	16-8-0
English Dragons	15-10-0
Silver-ex-duty Ready	73-8-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, April 3.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened firm to-day and business was looked at advancing rates, but before close a slight setback was recorded in prices.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares opened firm and advanced by a few points but again declined.

In Mill shares for May delivery Davids closed at Rs. 495.

Madhavji were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 1,460 to Rs. 1,485, Standards from Rs. 1,220 to Rs. 1,237½, Centrals from Rs. 2,302½ to Rs. 2,320, Swadeshi from Rs. 1,710 to Rs. 1,720, and Fazulbhai from Rs. 470 to Rs. 477½.

Currimbhai improved to Rs. 262½, Indian Bleachings to Rs. 160, Indore Malwas to Rs. 280 and Colabas to Rs. 1,410.

Bombay Electric Tramways Ordinary shares advanced to Rs. 245.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares closed at Rs. 137½. Deferred opened at Rs. 275 improved to Rs. 287½ but closed at Rs. 276½.

Tata Hydro Electric Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 1,242½ in the morning and the rates suddenly moved up to Rs. 1,320 owing to sharp booking, but before close the rates dropped to Rs. 1,305.

Bank of Bombay shares were placed at Rs. 1,517½.

Alcock and Ashdown shares were placed at Rs. 595.

Tapti Valley Railway shares changed hands at Rs. 557½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 8 per cent.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds stood steady at Rs. 94.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 3.

City of Paris	Miller	Karachi
Linga	Cutbush	Karachi
Kimajiri Maru	Sakuri	Kobe
Standeed	Johanese	Singapore

DEPARTURES.

April 3

City of Paris	Miller	Marseilles
Lawoe	Lorm	Busrah

The following steamers received port clearance on Monday.

Steamer	Amagisan Maru	for	Kobe
„	Olan Maclachlan	for	Glasgow
„	Karoonga	for	Calcutta
„	Arabia	for	London
„	Elder Branch	for	Hull

The following steamers entered the docks for loading on Monday:—

Steamer	Shwedagon	for	Rangoon

April 3.

S. S. Shinkoku Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Shinkoku Maru left Singapore for Moji (Homeward bound) on the 1st instant.

S. S. Castalia:—The Anchor Line steamer Castalia (Homeward bound) arrived at Marseilles from Bombay on the 2nd instant.

S. S. City of Paris:—The steamer City of Paris, 5,919 tons, Captain R. F. Miller, arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers. She left Bombay the same evening for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and a number of passengers on board.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 959 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived here on Monday from Karachi, with the mails and passengers.

S. S. Kinagiri Maru:—The steamer Kinagiri Maru, 3,058 tons, Captain K. Sakuri, arrived here on Monday from Yokohama, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Lawoe:—The steamer Lawoe, 1,817 tons, Captain F. D. Lorm, sailed on Monday for Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire and other ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Amagasan Maru:—The steamer Amagasan Maru, 2,304 tons, Captain Y. Umeda, will sail to-day for Kobe and Osaka, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Lord Downshire:—The steamer Lord Downshire, 3,112 tons, Captain W. Kernahan, left Bombay on Monday for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S. S. Clan Maclachlan:—The steamer Clan Maclachlan, 3,008 tons, Captain J. E. McLean, will sail to-day for Glasgow, with a general cargo.

S. S. Karoonga:—The steamer Karoonga, 2,932 tons, Captain J. S. Pattison, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with the same bottom cargo on board.

S. S. Arabia:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Arabia, 4,098 tons, Captain W. B. Palmer, will sail to-day for London, with the English mails and passengers.

S. S. Standeed:—The steamer Standeed, 895 tons, Captain Johannese, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Singapore, with a cargo of timber.

S. S. Elderbranch:—The steamer Elderbranch, 2,848 tons, Captain H. Richardson, will sail to-day for Hull, with a general cargo on board.

Monday, 3rd April, 1916

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Elder Branch	Richardson	T. Morrison & Co
B Celtic King	Humprey	W. & A. G. & Co
D & E Dorisbrook	Carlston	W. & A. G. & Co
F City of Calcutta	Rigby	K. N. & Co
K. Roman Prince	Anderson	W. & A. G. & Co
N. Lord Downshire	Kermahan	W. & A. G. & Co
P. Bahrein	Bonnet	T. M. & Co
P Chakla		B I S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

I Tenshin Maru	Yamazaki	N. Y. Kaish.
2 Clan Mact lachlan	Macpean	J. Finlay
3 Homerius	Capper	Ralli Bros.
4 Falernian	Singleton	T. M. & Co
5 Amagisan Maru	Umeda	N. Y. Kaisha
7 Capri	Caffero	Italian Mail S. N. Co
8 Bilawood	Presant	W. & A. G. & Co
9 Hurst	Budle	W. & A. G. & Co
12 Karoonga	Pattison	W. & A. G & Co
13 Linga	Outbush	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

5 Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Nankin	Manley	P. & O. Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Malay Maru	Marumoto	O. S. Kaisha
Tamaha	Albrethsen	Standard Oil Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Ferndle	Pelton	
Kimaju Maru	Sakuri	N. Y. Kaisha
Sofala	Aalton	M. M. & Coa
Schewdagon	Cugh	F.F. Campbell & Co
Standard	Johanese	

EXPORTS.

April 3.

Hurst (s) 132 bales hemp, J. Rustomjee; 123 cwts. cassein, J. C. Mehta; 510 cwts. niger seed, R. Purshotum; 1,001 cwts. myrabolams, D. Veljee; 725 cwts. kismiss, R. Jiwandas and Co.

FOR HULL.

Elderbranch (s) 2,500 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers.

Dorrisbrook (s) 14,000 cwts. castor seed, Volkart Brothers; 750 cwts. castor seed, V. Narsee; 1,100 cwts. myrabolams, N. Mooljee and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Homerius (s) 7 bales cotton yarn, W. and A. Graham and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Billswood (s) 3 cwts. groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.

Celtic King (s) 1,000 cwts. cut copra, D. Haridas and Co.; 5,998 cwts. groundnuts, Ralli Brothers; 4,000 cwts. mowra seed, Ralli Brothers; 3,000 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers; 4,002 cwts. groundnuts, K. M. Nathoo.

FOR NAPLES.

Capri (s) 186 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Capri (s) 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

Roman Prince (s) 275 cwts. dry chillies, R. Jiwandas and Co.; 400 cwts. turmuric, R. Jiwandas and Co.; 441 cwts. cassein, The Imperial Dairy Co.

Falernian (s) 705 cwts. turmuric, E. Nowroji and Co.; 175 cwts. gum ghatty, E. Nowroji and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kinagiri Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, C. Bomanji and Co.; 395 bales cotton, Y. K. Kwaisha; 209 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.

Nankin (s) 164 cwts. gum Arabic, E. Nowroji and Co.

Tenshin Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, Y. K. Kwaisha; 100 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.; 600 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.; 500 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 700 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, H. Meghji and Co.; 200 bales cotton, H. Surajmal and Co.; 200 bales cotton, C. Bomanji and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 201 cwts. gum Arabic, M. B. Kaisha.

Amagasan Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nankin (s) 310 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 30 bales cotton yarn, W. H. Brady and Co.; 28 cwts. sharkfins, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 27 cwts. fishmaws, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 6 cwts. fishmaws, H. A. Mahomed; 15 cwts. sharkfins, H. A. Mahomed; 8 cwts. sharkfins, V. Ooka, 22 cwts. fishmaws, V. Ooka.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nankin (s) 100 bales cotton twist, I. David; 200 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 100 bales cotton twist, W. H. Brady and Co.; 960 bales cotton, W. H. Brady and Co.; 8 cases butter, Imperial Dairy Co.; 30 drums turpentine, Wilkinson Heywood and Clark.

FOR OSAKA.

Tenshin Maru (s) 1,100 bales [illegible] N. M. K. Kaisha; 200 bales [illegible] F. Campbell and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Bruel and Co.; 200 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.; 307 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Amagasan Maru (s) 9 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Tenshin Maru (s) 260 cwts. myrabolams, N. C. Bhesania and Co.; 425 bales cotton, N M. K. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 553 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Tenshin Maru (s) 1,995 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 244 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Tenshin Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.; 623 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

April 3.

S. S. Oneka from New York, Agents Standard Oil Co. of New York.—9,940 barrels 25 cases lubricating oil, 3,000 cases colza oil, 550 cases paraffin wax, 11 cases 90 kegs 109 barrels mineral grease, 216 pigs lead, 3 boxes globes.

S. S. Arabia from London, Agents P. and O. S. N. Co.—45 cases champagne, 2,122 casks cement, 486 cases wine, 10 cases perfumery, 30 cases aerated water, 32 cases cigarettes, 165 cases medicine, 47 cases tobacco, 3 cases cigars, 10 cases peach bitters, 1 case essential oil, 1 case winter green oil, 2 cases syrup, 2 cases Bismuth subnitrate, 6 cases potash citras, 2 cases potash nitrate, 1 case Calcium carborate, 10 cases boots, 1 case cheese, 1 case Izol fluid, 11 cases 2 boxes motor car and parts, 9 cases resin, 4 cases confectionery, 14 cases sauce, 10 cases perfumed spirits, 39 cases preserves, 26 cases tyres, 1 case skins, 36 cases whisky, 113 cases biscuits, 25 cases port, 300 cases old Tom, 35 cases soap, 44 cases sanatogen, 60 cases gin, 4 cases yarn, 1 case quinine, 4 cases cocoa, 4 cases leather, 2 cases Flav essence, 2 cases sherry, 1 package carpet, 212 cases provisions, 1 cask zinc chloride, 3 cases lubricating oil, 32 cases paper, 1 case boric powder, 36 drums magnesium chloride, 1 cask 1 package crucibles, 5 cases photo materials, 402 cases lime juice, 74 cases 6 bales cotton goods, 13 cases jam, 3 cases musical instruments, 9 cases vaseline, 15 cases Epsom salt, 3 cases blacking, 2 cases silk goods, 120 cases wincarnis, 15 cases woollen goods.

S. S. Shevedagon from Rangoon, Agents Indo-Burma Petroleum Co.—484,071 I. gallons, burning oil, 530 cases candles, 1,993 drums benzine, 5,788 drums 8,400 tins, petrol, 593,763 I. gallons kerosine oil, 334 pieces Eng. wood.,

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following passengers have booked their passages per s.s. Arabia, Captain W. B. Palmer, R.N.R. which leaves Bombay today for Marseilles and London:—

Mrs. G. F. Adams; Mrs. Adamson, Infant and Nurse; Miss Aldersmith Miss Aldiss, Mr. W. Allan; Mr. and Mrs. Anderson and Child; Mrs. R. P. Atkinson; Mrs. Baker, Child and Infant; Mr. and Mrs. A. D. C. Barr; Mrs. R. E. Barrow and 2 Infants; Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Bason; Mr. and Mrs. G. Baxter; Miss Baxter; Mrs. E. G. Birch; Miss A. Boyer; Mrs. Bradley, 3 Children and Infant; Mr. F. M. Bray; Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Brierley; Mrs. D. Brown; Mrs. Bryce; Mr. H. P. Bull; Mr. E. H. Bull; Mrs. S. G. Burrow; Mrs. J. R. Carter; Mrs. R. A. Cassels; Mrs. G. R. Cassels; Lady Chamier; Mr. H. R. Cheshire; Mrs. Chesney, 2 Children and Nurse; Mr. P. H. Clutterbuck; Hon. Mr. W. H. Cobb, I.C.S.; Mr. F. J. Cooke, I.C.S.; Mrs. A. W. Cook, and Child; Mr. J. Davies; Mr. H. C. Deacon; Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Doran, C. I. E.; Mr. W. Eley; Mrs. Elliott; Mrs. Evans, and Child; Mr. Fairweather; Mrs. A. H. Fawkes; Mrs. Ferguson; Mr. Forde; Mr. F. C. Friend; Mrs. Glen George; Mr. J. Gordon; Mrs. A. F. Gor-Gordon and Infant; Mrs. Greenwood and Infant; Mrs. Halliwell; Mr. S. Halstead; Mrs. W. Hardy; Mr. J. Harpur; Mr. P. Hawkins; Miss Hawkins; Mr. Heslop; Hon. Mr. H. J. Hillary; Mrs. Hillary, Child and Nurse; Mrs. C. A. F. Hocken; Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Hughes-Buller, C.I.E., I.C.S.; Mr. W. Hulme; Mr. F. Jackson; Mr. and Mrs. T. Jackson; Miss T. Jackson; Master Jackson; Mr. and Mrs. S. O. Jackson; Mr. W. Jackson; Miss M. B. Jameson; Mr. D. S. Kennedy; Mr. C. F. Keys; Mr. A Khan; Mrs. Laird; Mr. Langdon; Mr. A. Langley, I.C.S.; Mr. H. Le Fanu; Rev. F. F. Longman; Mr. J H. Lovell; Mrs. Frank Luker; Miss Luker; Mr. and Mrs. Marr; Mrs. F. A. Maxwell, 2 Children and Nurse; Dr. (Miss) E. Mayadas; Mrs. H. J. McGee; Rev. A. W. McMillan; Mrs. A. W. MacMillan and 3 Children; Mr. A. D. Melville; Mrs. Merrick, Children and Infant; Mr. Milne; Mrs. J. Mitchell; and Child; Hon. Mr. Moore, I C.S., Justice L.G.; Mr. H. Molony; Mr. W. A. Molyneux; Mrs. E. Muspratt-Williams; Mr. R. K. L. Nandkeolyar; Mr. W. T. Nash; Mrs. W. T. Nash and Infant; Mr. E. Nicoll; Mr. E. L. & Mrs. Nile; Mr. H. G. Ogden, Mrs. Ogden, infant and Governess; Mr. S. M. & Mrs. Owen, Mr. B. L. Papworth, Mr. Parker, Mrs. R. Paterson Brown, Mr. R. Percival, Mrs. Percival and child, Mr. M. Prothero; Mr. W. Reid; Mrs. W. Reid and child, Mr. R. A. Barclay Reynolds; Mrs. L. Robertson and infant; Mr. and Mrs. Rodger; Hon. Mr. R. P. & Mrs. Russell, C.S.I., Mr. E. W. S. Russell, Mr. H. C. Short; Mr. A. de Bois & Mrs. Shrosbree; Mr. S. Brabant Smith; Mr. A. C. Smith; Mrs. A. C. Smith child and infant; Mr. G. Steenstrand; Mr. T. N. Sturrock; Miss Swetenham; Mr. T. Taylor; Rev. A. and Mrs. Taylor Mrs. Thornley and child; Mr. A. R. Toplis I.C.S., Mrs. Trump and 2 infants; Mr. Tudor; Dr. J. A. and Mrs. Turner, C.I.E.; Mr. A. G. Tweedie; Mr. Wallace; Sir James Walker; Lady Walker; Mr. J. Procter and Mrs. Watson; Mr. T. J. and Mrs. Ward; Mrs. F. N. Warden; Miss Weatherley; Mr. West; Dr. R. Whitelaw; Mr. R. Wilkinson; Mrs. R. Wilkinson; Mr. F. C. Williams; Mrs. A. Woolsey Butler; Miss B. Wright; Rev. A. H. Young.

The Right Hon'ble Lord Hardinge of Penshurst; The Hon. Diamond Hardinge and Maid; Miss Ostell; Mr. J. Calvocoressi; Rev. T. Williams; Mrs. Winslow; Miss Roddy; Mrs. Nicholl infant and nurse; Mrs. A. Francis; Miss N. F. Templer; Mr. W. C. Woods; Miss Godwin-Canning; Mr. R. F. Munshi; Mr. J. C. Bilsborough; Mrs. W. Dunne Pattison; Mrs. E. W. Grove; Mrs. B. G. Ommaney and child; Mrs. Vines; Mr. Petrocochino; Mr. J. H. and Mrs. Heap; Mr. E. and Mrs. Simmons; Mr. Lamb; Mr. Burrell; Mr. Nall; Sir James du Boulay, K.C.I.E., I.C.S.; Lady du Boulay 3 children and nurse Lady Earle; Mr. P. Mortimer; Mrs. N. E. H. Scott, child and nurse; Mr. Quin; Miss Ward; Mrs. T. Williams, child and infant, Mrs. Roddy; Mrs. Barrow and 2 infants; Mrs. Gough, child and nurse; Mr. R. H. H. Thomas; Mr. H. Backmore; Mrs. M. Brigstocke, child and Maid; Master L. Godwin-Canning; Mr. J. Hollow; Mrs. Fox; Mr. J. B. Mawhood; Mr. O. G. Sykes; Mr. H. Boden; Mrs. Kenyon; Mr. J. W. and Mrs Brown Mr. H. Knowles Smith; Mr. F. R. R. Hudman; Mr. Fullerton; Mr. Grahame; Mr. Parker; Mrs. Hales; Mrs. and Miss Lawrence and child; Mr. V. C. Scott, O'Conner.

S. S. CITY OF PARIS.

The Ellerman Line S. S. City of Paris, Commander R. S. Miller, will sail from the stream this morning (3rd April) with the following passengers by the Health Officer of the Port will take place at Ballard Pier at 8-45 a.m. sharp.

Bombay to Port Said.—Mr. Limbrousie and Mr. M. L. Vidalis.

Bombay to Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Avery, Miss Avery and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Brandly, Mr. Robert Brandy, Miss C. Seiler, Mr. Alf. E. Wetli, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. P. Bradford and child, Mr. and Mrs. Damiano, Miss Damiano, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Kloez, 2 children and infant, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Oakes, Mr. Stavros.

Bombay to London via Marseilles.—Major B. D. Broughton, Mr. F. A. Blackburn, Mr. and Mrs. R. Blakiston, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Buxton, Mrs. M. Collins and Master H. Collins, Mr. L. E. P. Gaskin, Revd. and Mrs. P. D. Johnson, nurse and 2 children, Mrs. R. McGill, Master C. G. D. Marklew, Miss Mc. Gregor, Mrs. E. H. Nicolas, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Perfect, Mr. T. W. Payne, Mr. and Mrs. T. Reid and infant, Mr. C. Sharling, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Summers, Mr. R. J. Sproson, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Steward, Miss H. M. Thacker, Mr. J. N. Thomson, Mrs. S. Thomson, Miss Thomson Master Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Winning, Mr. H. Vogt.

Bombay to Liverpool.—Mrs. B. S. Ashton, 4 children and infant, Mr. B. S. Ashton (jr.), Mrs. Archibald, 2 children and infant, Mrs. W. H. Bradford, Mr. J. M. Bennett, Mr. J. M. Barrett, Mrs. C. Batley and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Cooper and child, Mr. W. B. Davidson, Miss Fox, Mr. and Mrs. W. Grundy and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Harding, Mr. E. Hall, Mrs. F. F. Lyall and nurse, Miss Lysner, Revd. Markwick, Mr. W. P. Marklew, Mr. J. Melling, Mrs. and Miss Mearns, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Mitchell and 2 children, Miss O'Brien, Mr. W. Owen, Mrs. Forrest Preston and infant, Master C. H. Paul, Two Misses Plumley, Master Robson, Mr. W. Roche, Mr. H. Rickwood, Mrs. A. Rowley, girl of 8 and infant, Mr. M. H. Sergent, Mr. Sexton, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Starky, Mr. C. Sharling, Mrs. F. Stewart and child, Mrs. Hy. Smith, Mrs. F. H. Smith and child, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Tabor, Mrs. S. S. G. Tulloch, Mrs. A. J. Thorpe, Mr. and Mrs. G. Whittle, Master Warren, Mrs. F. G. Wood, Miss K. Wood, Native servant of Mr. G. Whittle.

Karachi to London via Marseilles.—Col. C. K. Cowie, Mrs. Cowie, Mr. T. P. Ellis, Mrs. T. P. Ellis, Mr. F. J. Harvey, Miss Heather, Mrs. Leslie Jones, Miss J. Messent, Maj. Genl. H. O'Donnell, Miss E. O. Donnell, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Walker and 3 children.

Karachi to Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Arnold 2 children and infant, Mrs. Bradford's nurse (Miss W. Collins), Miss R. Campbell Brewster, Mrs. Burton and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. Donald, Mrs. Eldred, Mrs. J. W. Hearn, Mrs. A. Lee, Revd. W. Marklew, Mrs. Mathews, Mr. B. O'Dowd, Miss V. O'Dowd, Miss I. Plumb, Mrs. Pope, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Taylor, 2 children, infant and nurse.

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Fragrant, dainty and lasting yet never over-powering but a subtle suggestion of Eastern luxury and splendour.

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Price per Medium bottle .. .. „ 0-12-0
Price per Large bottle.. .. „ 2-0-0

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P. S.—When buying see the name carry.

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GLARE PROTECTOR.

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The neatest and most comfortable Pince-Nez for protecting the Eyes from the dangerous Tropical Sun. As necessary to the Traveller as his Topee.

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Dr. N. Hall's Health-Toner is the best remedy for those who are suffering from general debility or are convalescent and want strength. It can be had of all Chemists and of D. CHIMANLAL and CO. Princess-street, Bombay.

Wanted Agents for Sindh and Deccan. Apply sharp.

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Kaminia Oil stops falling hair, makes them long and glossy, keeps the brain cool. Besides, it possesses delightful smell. Get a bottle to-day, from your ne[illegible] dealers. H[illegible]

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Public Holiday.
P. & O. s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind with English mails of 16th ultimo, due at 7 a.m.
Lord Chelmsford lands at Apollo Bunder, and receives Municipal Corporation address: public arrival, 8 a.m.
Lord Chelmsford receives address from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 11 a.m., and address from the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau at Government House, 11-20 a.m.
Lord Hardinge drives in State to the Apollo Bunder, 3-20 p.m.
Lord Hardinge receives Municipal Corporation address at the Apollo Bunder before embarking 4 p.m.
Ceremony of Lord Chelmsford's assuming office at the Secretariat, 5-30 p.m.
H. E. Lord Chelmsford leaves Bombay: private departure, 10.30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre, "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci."

WEDNESDAY, April 5.

Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Ordinary and Extraordinary General Meetings, Oriental Building, 4 p.m.

THURSDAY, April 6.

Election of a Representative on the Bombay Legislative Council by Bombay Mahomedans, Town Hall, from 11 p.m.
Bombay Telephone Company, Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting, Church Gate, Telephone Buildings, Home Street, 5-15 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 8.

Fancy Dress Carnival, Skating Rink, 9 p.m.
Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., 41st Ordinary General Meeting, Tamarind Lane, Fort, 3-30 p.m.
Saseoon Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Ordinary and Extraordinary General Meetings, No. 9, Forbes Street, Fort, 3-15 and 3-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 p.m. Cinema and 9-30 p.m. Italian Opera season.
Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6-30 p.m. and 10 p.m.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 5-45 and 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Major R. W. R. Pennington, V.D., Commanding.

April 3.

No. 119—Duties:—
Duties for the week commencing 3rd April, 1916:—
Orderly Officer 2nd.-Lieut. W. N. Cartland.
Next for duty 2nd.-Lieut. H. G. Weber.
Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. E. E. Bellamy.
Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. H. T. Binks.
No. 120—Parades:—
Tuesday, 4th April, 1916.
The parades for Tuesday will be 6-30 a.m. and 2-30 p.m. at Headquarters.
Dress for the above parade:—Drill Order khaki, jackets, shorts, helmets, putties and boots. Rifles, bayonets, slings, belts and pouches. Pouches will be issued on Tuesday morning before parade.
E. E. Company Dress:—Jackets, trousers, helmets and boots. Rifles, bayonets, slings and bandoliers.
No. 107—Competitions:—
No. 1 of sub-sections will submit to the Adjutant list of competing teams for the Wheal Cup and Hamilton Shields early as possible.
Extract from the London Gazette Supplement March 8th 1916.
T.-C. A. Major E. T. Lambert, Bombay Volunteer Artillery to be temporary Major. (March 9th).
No. 121—Strength:—
Major E. T. Lambert, B.V.A., is placed on the Supernumerary List with effect from the 9th March, 1916.

(Sd.) P. H. RETALLACK, Capt. B.V.A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

April 4.

66. Ceremonial.—The Battalion will parade as strong as possible to-day Tuesday, April 4th, on the North end of the Oval, near Sir Richard Temple's Statue, at 7 a.m. and 2-30 p.m. Dress.—Drill order, pipe and bugle bands will attend.

67. Guards of Honour.—
"C" Coy. Guard of Honour will parade on the South end of the Oval, at 3 p.m. to-day Tuesday, 4th. Dress.—Drill Order with helmets.
"J" Coy. Guard of Honour will parade on the North end of the Oval, at 4-45 p.m. today Tuesday, April 4th. Dress.—Drill Order with bonnets.

68. Arms.—All arms will be returned to the Armoury after the above parades. Care must be taken that oil bottles and pull throughs are returned with rifles. Deficiencies will be charged for.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT R. B. Y. CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March.—Steadfast True ..... Teike
Overture.—Morning, Noon and Night ..... Suppe
Valse.—Die Hydropaten ..... Gungl.
Slection.—The Count of Luxembourg ..... Lehar
Song (Cornet Solo) Good Bye ..... Tosti
Melodies from the Revue Hullo Rag Time ..... Hirsch
Polka Caprice.—Les Chanteurs Hongroes.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA.

The following donations in aid of the building fund of the Vidyalaya are announced:—Shrimant Balasaheb Bivalkar Rs. 6,000, Shrimant Balasaheb Bavadekar Rs. 1,000 and Mr. N. V. Mandlik Rs. 101.

FIRST AID CLASSES.

The First Aid Class organised by Rao Saheb Pai and conducted by Dr. V. N. Rege, L.M. & S., at the Chikitsuku Samuha A. V. Schools, Girgaon, was examined by Dr. G. R. Talpade, on 11th March, 1916. The following students have been successful:—Kayal V. N., Kulkerni V. K., Savant V. A., Kerker P. R., Desai V. D., Chavan S. D., Aras B. V., Deshmukh G. K., Kamat K. G., Shanbhag M. M., Shelije V. G. B.A., Lele G. V. B.A. In all 14 students appeared.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A MOTOR CAR.

A Mohamedan boy named Fakir Mohamed Abdul Kader was knocked down by a motor car which was going in the direction of Byculla on Sunday night while he was running across the Bhendy Bazar. The driver, however, drove away, switching off his lights, and the number of the car could not be ascertained. The boy was picked up in an unconscious condition and he was taken to the J. J. Hospital where he had been detained as he has sustained a fracture at the base of the skull.

AN ABSCONDING AJMERE THIEF CAUGHT.

At the Grant Road Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Head Constable Nizamuddin of the Railway Police arrested and searched a Marwadi named Nundran Gangaram on suspicion, and found in his possession a pearl and ruby necklace valued at Rs. 9,000 and loose pearls of the value of Rs. 4,000. As he failed to give a satisfactory account of himself the Police made enquiries at Ajmere from which place the man had arrived, and it was found that Nundram had committed theft there and absconded.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 3.

Rainfall has continued in Assam and there have been a few falls in north Burma and south Hyderabad.

The chief amounts are:—Cherrapunji three inches, Silchar two, Dibrugarh and Hyderabad Deccan one. Another disturbance from Persia is affecting Baluchistan.

Forecast:—A few falls in Baluchistan; no great change elsewhere.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 3rd April 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has fallen but is still generally in slight excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has fallen and is now normal during the day but is still in slight excess at night at some stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in Sind and clear in Rajputana. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess in upper Sind during the day and in south Rajputana and lower Sind at night.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect at a few stations in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess at night in the extreme eastern and south-eastern districts of the reporting area.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad reports 0.95in. of rain during a thunderstorm. Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

General Remarks.—Hyderabad reports fairly heavy rain associated with a thunderstorm; elsewhere weather has been dry. Conditions are becoming slightly unsettled in Baluchistan.

A few thunderstorms may occur in Malabar and Baluchistan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a m on MONDAY, the 3rd of April 1916

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Hum. dity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall past 24 hours	Rainfall Total 1st November to date.	Rainfall Departure, 1st November to, date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	78.1	65.0	7	0.12	5.46	—5.08
Do. (2nd)	81.6	69.2	87	00.1	8.13	0.88
Jask	83.8	71.6	78	0.71	6.20	2.61
Muskat	82.3	76.3	78	..	5.49	—1.90
Do (2nd						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	98.6	68.5	39	..	0 49	..1.10
Rawalpindi	89.8	75.9	39	..	6.93	—1.48
Lahore	97.0	65.8	49	..	0.88	—2.46
Hissar	97.7	68.3	41	..	0.41	
Ambala	97.7	68.3	32	..	1.10	—4.83
Delhi	96.8	74.6	29	..	1.66	—1.25
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	98 2	72.9	28	..	0.64	—0.98
Mainpuri	99.2	71.0	36	..	1.00	—1.11
Jhansi	101.6	74.5	20	..	0.55	—1.28
Cawnpore	99.4	72.9	35	..	0.41	—1.57
Allahabad	101.6	69.9	27	..	1.01	—1.11
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	102.1	67.2	31	..	0.05	—1.06
Karachi	81 5	74.9	74	..	0.20	—1.28
Ajmer	93.2	76.6	36	..	0.06	—1.24
Jalbore	96 5	67.1	30	..	0.24	—1.20
Kotah	99.6	76.6	23	..	0.03	—0.84
Mount Abu	78.2	61.8	34	..	0	—1.15
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	93.2	68.5	67	..	0	—0.45
Dwarka	83.3	75.7	86	..	0.19	—0.49
Veraval	80.6	71.5	92	..	0	—0.47
Rajkot	95.2	70.7	74	..	0	—0.56
Bhavnagar Para	99.6	70.6	72	..	0.01	—0.55
Surat	97.2	71.6	54	..	0	—0.34
Ahmedabad	98.7	71.9	69	..	0	—0.39
Deesa	100.2	69.3	73	..	0	—0.51
Neemuch	95.8	61.1	19	..	0.08	—0.77
Indore	97.1	67.3	42	..	1.14	0.24
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	98.5	78.5	25	..	1.07	—1.52
Saugor	96.8	71.0	24	..	1.25	—1.03
Hoshangabad	100.1	69.8	32	..	1.47	—0.28
Khandwa	100.6	70.2	32	..	0.32	—0.37
Akola	104.4	72.2	19	..	1.95	—0.07
Amroati	104.0	70.6	23	..	1.02	—1.05
Nagpur	103.8	77.9	21	..	1.28	—1 26
Chanda	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raipur	105.2	82.4	38	..	1.25	—1 00
KONKAN—						
Bombay	89.9	77.4	77	.	0.09	—0.50
Ratnagiri	89.1	74.9	44	..	0.81	0.07
Mormugao	88.5	76.7	76	..	0.94	—0.25
Karwar	88.1	75.2	86	..	1.07	—0.86
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	104.5	67.2	34	..	0.16	—0.78
Ahmednagar	99.2	68.7	29	..	0.40	1.61
Poona	98.6	66.1	41	..	0.33	—0.89
Sholapur	104.6	73.1	21	..	1.27	—0.44
Bijapur	102.0	72.3	33	..	0.45	—1.14
Belgaum	100.3	68.0	39	..	1.72	—0.64
Ahmedabad	109.3	69.5	28	..	1.84	0.36
Nizamabad (Indore)	106.3	74.4	38	..	0.93	—0.94
Hyderabad	103.6	71.2	66	0.95	0.74	—3.51
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	92.6	79.6	67	..	8.17	4.67
Calicut	89.4	77.5	81	..	15.29	6.29
Cochin	93.5	80.7	75	..	10.48	—1.08
Colombo	89.5	77.4	90	..	38.13	5.00
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	92.6	76.3	71	..	20.78	13.80
Bellary	105.3	77.5	68	..	7.28	4.79
Cuddapah	106.8	79.5	61	..	9.44	4.50
Madras	91.8	74.8	79	..	21.24	0.77
Banga re	96.5	69.7	67	..	3.60	0.87
Coimb ore	100.8	72.8	75	..	6.76	0.95
Trichi nopoly	103.6	79.4	63	..	12.87	3.58
Negap tam	90.9	81.9	76	..	24.28	—5.29

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Every wise mother always prefers to use Kaminia Oil for her children's toilet, because she knows that it is the best of all other Hair Oils. H 1

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

MR. C V. MEHTA ELECTED PRESIDENT.

RETIRING PRESIDENT EULOGISED

The new Municipal Corporation met yesterday when Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta was unanimously elected President for the year 1916-17. A hearty vote of thanks was unanimously passed to Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna the retiring President, members speaking in most eulogistic terms of his presidentship.

Mr. J. W. Mackison was reappointed Executive Engineer for a further term of five years.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved that Mr. Chunilal V Mehta be appointed President of the Corporation for the year 1916-17. Sir Bhalchandra said Mr. Mehta had been a member of the Corporation since 1907 and had done good work there, also as Chairman of the Standing Committee. He was well up in Municipal business. It was a good thing that his election was to be uncontentious and unanimous and he deserved to be congratulated on that result. To-day was the Deccani Hindu New Year and the new Corporation commenced its work and the President to be elected on this auspicious year and the speaker hoped it would be a year of success for them both.

HON. MR. WACHA'S TRIBUTE.

The Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha said it gave him very great pleasure to second the proposition. He had known Mr. Chunilal Mehta even before he entered the Corporation and from the beginning of his College career. His impression of Mr. Mehta on his entering the Corporation was that he would turn out a most useful member and he was glad that his first impression had come to be true. He thought that at the present time no better selection for the office of President could be made. Referring to the unanimity with which the election was being made, the speaker hoped the same unanimity would prevail in the future The dignity and traditions of this Corporation for fifty years demanded that the election of their President should be unanimous and that he should be a competent and qualified President as Mr. Mehta was. Mr. Mehta was a merchant as well as manufacturer, as he was engaged in cotton industry. As such he had not only great business capacity but also a clear vision, an excellent foresight and a very judicial and calm temperament—qualities which were necessary for one who occupied the chair of the Corporation. The speaker hoped the same sagacity, calmness of mind and judicial spirit would be preserved during the next twelve months. He was certain that his presidentship would prove as useful, valuable and brilliant as that of their retiring President.

The Hon. Mr. J. A. D. McBain had no doubt from Mr. Mehta's thorough grasp of Municipal affairs and his fare-mindedness that he would make a most excellent President.

The Hon. Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy said Mr. Mehta was a young man of great abilities and energy and was a prominent member of the commercial community. He was sure Mr. Mehta would prove a successful President.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said it gave him peculiar pleasure to support the proposition as Mr. Mehta was one of his oldest friends on the Corporation. He thought Mr. Mehta was perhaps the youngest President of the Corporation that had ever been elected.

The proposition was carried unanimously.

MR. MEHTA'S REPLY.

Mr. C. V. Mehta said he thanked the Corporation sincerely for the great honour they had done him by asking him to preside over their deliberations during the current year and for the very kind words in which the resolution had been moved and supported. It was customary on such occasions for the incoming presidents to make some remarks on assuming the chair. He did not propose to speak at great length. The budget estimates for the current year had reached a record figure both with regard to income and expenditure, and he had every confidence that these figures would increase by rapid stries every year. He hoped that the scope of public usefulness of the Corporation would be increased and widened every year for the benefit of the citizens of Bombay. He hoped when he vacated the chair at the end of his term, by their co-operation the noble traditions of the chair would have been truly and faithfully maintained.

TRIBUTE TO MR. SETHNA.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna then moved that the best thanks of the Corporation be conveyed to Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna, the retiring President for the zeal, ability, courtesy and tact with which he has discharged the onerous duties of his office during the past year.

Sir Bhalchandra said Mr. Sethna was a wise and sagacious President. There might have been dissentient voices here and there, but the unanimous voice of the Corporation was that Mr. Sethna was a successful President. The best thanks of the Corporation were due to him for the ability with which he had conducted the business.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said last year there was a fierce contest, but the pluck of Mr. Sethna had brought him to the chair. Personally he had not voted for him then, but that was no reason, and he had no hesitation in thanking Mr. Sethna for having done his work magnificently and impartially. As far as the traditions of the chair were concerned a long line of presidents had come to them and Mr. Sethna had maintained those traditions firmly and well. Sir Bhalchandra had spoken upon the differences, but differences of such sort were inevitable in a deliberative assembly like this, and the decisions of even the best of speakers were sometimes challenged. Referring to the suit which Dr. Sukhia had brought against the President in the High Court, they must thank the High Court for the opinion it had pronounced. On the whole Mr. Sethna had maintained the dignified traditions and reputation of the chair very faithfully.

Dr. Gaya said there was some doubt when Mr. Sethna was elected to the chair, but he had given ample proof of his impartiality and ability.

Sir Dinshaw M. Petit said he gave testimony to the excellent manner in which Mr. Sethna had done his duty during the last year. He was very just and very able and he had decided the questions that had been referred to him to the satisfaction of all.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah said Mr. Sethna had performed his duties to the satisfaction of all, because veterans like Mr. Wacha and Sir Bhalchandra had said so.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said he associated himself with all that had been said by the previous speakers regarding Mr. Sethna. Unfortunately Mr. Wacha had said something which ought not to have been said. Dr. Sukha said he had to fight on principle only, and not against Mr. Sethna personally. He had always said that Mr. Sethna had great abilities, but man was liable to err. He was entitled to bring the motion before the Corporation, which he had done, and he was compelled to seek justice in the High Court. Although the judgment was not altogether satisfactory, and the point was not decided, it had done one good—it had opened the eyes of both the President and the member who challenged his ruling. He maintained that Mr. Sethna had done a great service to the Corporation and he deserved their praise.

Mr. Mirza said it was a great pleasure to work with Mr. Sethna and it was not an easy task to give impromptu judgments on points raised which would be satisfactory to all.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik fully associated himself with all that had been said Mr. Sethna had a great knack of getting through work.

Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne said the Corporation must be extremely grateful to Mr. Sethna for the able, courteous, and impartial manner in which he had done his work.

Mr. C. V. Mehta said he wanted to associate himself with all that had been said previously.

MR. SETHNA'S REPLY.

Mr. Sethna said:—I am very grateful in the first instance to the members who have referred in such appreciative terms to my year of office and secondly to the Corporation as a body for accepting the resolution that has just been put to the vote. I can hardly realise that as many as twelve months have elaped since I was put into the chair. Time passes rapidly but appears to do so all the quicker when our hands are full and it will be generally conceded that during the official year that has just ended we have had our fair share of both Corporation and Committee work.

The work of a progressive body like the Bombay Municipal Corporation must needs go on increasing and I believe we ought to consider ways and means whereby a better division of labour amongst the members be ensured and saving of time effected. Frequently questions are referred to committees which might well be disposed of by the Corporation itself. Again there are far too many Committees appointed which makes it practically impossible for references submitted to them being attended to in good time. There are instances of certain references held over not for months but for years. Owing principally to such delays we have had within the last year nearly half a dozen items referred to committees with a special proviso that the committees' reports on them be submitted within a specified time. It is needless to add that in spite of this injunction it was not possible to send back to the Corporation the report on any one of these items within the time laid down. I am sure members will therefore agree with me in the view that the time has arrived for remedying this state of affairs and adopting methods which, whilst they will secure equal efficiency as at present, will aim at speedier decisions.

A GREAT EXPERIENCE.

Twelve months in the Presidential chair is a great experience and teaches many useful and important lessons but the one virtue above others that the occupant of the chair does perforce acquire if he is not already possessed of it is that of "Patience." Last July one single item, the question of widening Parel Road was discussed at five consecutive meetings and took up fully nine hours which is quite a record. There were other items as well on which members discoursed at great length and which reminds one of the proposal that was once brought forward to have the members' speeches officially reported I have quite recently had occasion to refer to various Municipal matters and although I am tempted to avail myself of the present opportunity I do not propose to enlarge any further, the more so as this is an eventful afternoon in the history of the city and many members have yet to attend two other important functions between now and sunset. If I have succeeded in maintaining the prestige of the chair I am prepared to share the credit thereof with everyone of those members who have readily and cheerfully supported me during the last twelve months. To them one and all I once again extend my cordial thanks.

The President looks upon the Municipal Secretary as his right hand man and I cannot thank enough Mr. Masani and his department for their invaluable help all throughout, only I trust they made allowances if at times they found me far too exacting. No reference to the President's year of office would be complete without mention of the Municipal Commissioner. Mr. Cadell's indefatigable energy and his great driving power are proverbial with us and were maintained at their highest during the last twelve months. The Corporation owes him a great deal and I hope to be able to add my tribute to that of others to his great worth when the resolution recording his services on his approaching severance which is the last item on this month's Agenda, is before the Corporation. My predecessor when he gave over charge indulged in the hope that the world-wide struggle would be over by the time I left the chair. This pious wish has alas not yet been realised: May my successor to whom I extend my hearty congratulation be more fortunate and may the Allies be completely victorious before he retires this time next year and may by then peace be restored throughout the world.

ELECTION OF STANDING COMMITTEE

The Corporation then proceeded with the election of eight members of the Standing Committee. The President announced that Mr. Simcox who was one of the candidates had withdrawn his candidature and those who had nominated him had no objection to the withdrawal.

Mr. J. Baptista rose to a point of order. He was of opinion that once he had been nominated Mr. Simcox could not withdraw and the Corporation could appoint him to serve on the Standing Committee whether he wished it or not. Of course Mr. Simcox could intimate that he did not wish to be elected and then might not be elected but he could not withdraw.

The President ruled that Mr. Simcox could withdraw.

The following fourteen were the candidates, of whom the first eight were declared elected:—

1.	Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy ...	52
2.	Mr. V. A. Dabholker	47
3.	Mr. H. P. Modi	45
4.	Dr. S. S. Batliwala	39
5.	Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomedkhan ...	39
6.	Mr. S. C. Barodawala	38
7.	Mr. Byramji R. B. Jijibhoy ...	38
8.	Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia	34
9.	Dr. D. B. P. Master	32
10.	Mr. R. B. Mantri	31
11.	Mr. K. H. Kayani	27
12.	Mr. R. S. Navalkar	26
13.	Dr. M. C. Javle	26
14.	Mr. H. D. Nanavati	26

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER RE APPOINTED.

Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna moved the reappointment of Mr. James W. Mackison as Executive Engineer of the Municipality for a further term of five years on a salary of Rs. 2,000 per mensem. Mr. Sethna said Mr. Mackison had rendered excellent services to the Municipality and his work had satisfied not only the Corporation but also members of the general public.

The Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr and the Hon Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola referred to the excellent work done by Mr. Mackison.

The proposition was unanimously carried.

The Corporation adjourned to Thursday.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SEWRI ROAD MURDER TRIAL.

BOTH ACCUSED ACQUITED.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar and a Special Jury.)

EMPEROR *v.* (1) ABDUL BARI (2) RAHIMOO MULLA.

The first accused was charged with having committed the murder of one Gazi Sudderkhan near Sewri Cross Road in February last; he was also charged with the offences of grievous hurt and criminal force. The second accused was charged with having abetted the first accused in committing the offence of grievous hurt and with the offence of criminal force. The facts have appeared in detail in a previous issue.

The Hon. Mr. M. R. Jardine, Advocate-General, appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. W. L. Weldon appeared for the two accused.

The hearing lasted for three days and considerable evidence was led for the defence After hearing the address of counsel and after his Lordship had summed up the case, the jury brought in an unanimous verdict of not guilty against the two accused on all the charges.

His Lordship, agreeing with the verdict of the jury, acquitted the accused and ordered them to be released from custody.

CAUSE LIST.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY, IN INSOLVENCY.

BOARD FOR WEDNESDAY, THE 5TH DAY OF APRIL, 1916.

Adjourned Application for Discharge (Suspended.)

22-13.—Haji Ahmed Musaji Gowli, v. Pitha Dhuna & Co, Malvi H M & R. On 1st April 1914 this Insolvent's discharge was suspended without protection for 2 years.

Applications for Discharge under Section 38.

77-15.—Surajmal & Co, Sadasukh Shriram Bhatad, Messrs Harakchand Ruttonchand Crs. No. 21, Raghavaya N & Co.

68-16.—John McClure, v. William Alexander Wilson, Purnanand & Co.

497-15.—Jamsetji Hirjibhai Dotiwala, Framroz Cowasji Tambuwala and Phirozshaw Cowasji Tambuwala, v. Ahmed Haji Karim Cr. No. 23A Ladhaji Motilal & Co, Crs No. 2C, Purnanand & Co, Raghavaya N & Co.

683-15.—Fardunji Rashid Sheriarji, v. Bradford & Co, Crs No. 1 Imperial Tobacco Company of India Ltd, Crs No 4, The Bombay & London Tobacco Company Crs No. 5, Crawford B & Co.

114-15.—Tribhowan Dayyal Sha, v. Cheniram Jusraj Cr No. 2, Mulla and M.

DISTRESS IN CHITTAGONG.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 3.

On account of the prevalence of distress in five subdivisions the Magistrate of Chittagong has sanctioned Rs. 10.000 for distribution as agricultural loans.

Do not throw your money on untried and unknown Hair Oils; try to get always the world's celebrated delightful smell. Get a bottle of Kaminia Oil to-day from your nearest dealers. H 2.

RETIREMENT OF A BANDRA MAGISTRATE

FAREWELL SPEECHES.

Mr. G. R. Dabholkar having retired, Mr. Prabashanker Har Narayen Raval, B.A., has been appointed in his place as First Class Resident Magistrate, Bandra. As Friday was the last day on which the outgoing magistrate was to sit on the bench of the Bandra Police Court, the pleaders of Bandra assembled in the morning in the Court compound to express their regret at his retirement. Mr. Pandurang V. Patil, one of the leading pleaders of the Bandra Bar in a neat little speech feelingly expressed the sincere sentiment of regret of the whole bar at the impending event. During the long period of their association with him the relations between the bench and the bar had been of a most cordial character.

Mr. Dabholkar in his reply thanked the gathering for the very kind feelings they had shown towards him which he said he most cordially reciprocated. It was a great relief to him to be assured that the learned pleaders had met that morning with no idea of revenge, for which they had a good opportunity now that he was retiring. He was pleased to know that whether they had lost or gained a case before him, he was fortunate that they had recognised that his decision was arrived at in the interests of justice. It was quite possible as no man was infallible, that he may at times have erred in his judgment, but error of judgment was a different thing from an act of deliberate injustice. He was glad that the pleaders had acknowledged that no matter what his judgments were they always came from a conscientious conviction that they would meet the sacred cause of justice. Mr. Dabholkar concluded his speech by wishing the pleaders successful and honourable careers.

This (Tuesday) evening there will be a party given at the residence of Mr. D. J. Ferreira, Solicitor, to which a large number of members of the legal profession have subscribed.

MIRACLE AT ANDHERI.

A WONDERFUL BAWA.

A very interesting report with many fanciful variations is going the rounds in Salsette of a very wonderful miracle said to be wrought by a *bawa* (religious mendicant). If the report is true, and hundreds of people believe it is so, the *bawa* has really fallen from the heavens as a good samaritan at the psychological moment; for in these days when the price of Kerosene oil has gone very high it was very thoughtful indeed of the *bawa* to have changed a whole well of plain water into pure Kerosene oil. This well is near the Anderi bazaar, within a few strides of the Andheri Station. This miracle draws crowds of the curious to view the well and survey the anatomical specimen with rapt admiration. There is a police watch kept over the well, and there is every prospect that the *bawa* will be defied by thousands, as is customary among certain classes of people in India, before the miracle is ascertained to be true. But the police will, of course, take good care to save him from being lynched if it is proved that there has been nothing more miraculous than a rascally pollution of the well with Kerosene oil by an interested party.

EMBARGO ON RAW WOOL.

A Government communiqué sates:—

At the request of his Majesty's Government, in order to ensure adequate supplies for the fulfitlment of contracts in the United Kingdom for the allied armies, no permits for the export of any descriptions of raw wool from India will be granted for six months commencing from the 1st April 1916, unless consigned to the United Kingdom. The prohibition of the export of Tibet wool and of Madras (black and grey) wool to all destinations will remain in force.

A pleader of Noakhali received a threatening letter by post stating that a dacoity would be committed in his house unless he paid Rs. 35,000 to the anarchist party for the country's good. The District Magistrate also received a similar letter in which they expressed their desire to loot the treasury early in April.

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539 —2

Why be weak and nervous—tone up the system, quiet the nerves Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract increases circulation, builds up tissues and invigorates the entire system. A20

LORD HARDINGE AND BOMBAY.

DEGREE OF LL.D. CONFERRED

BRILLIANT GARDEN PARTY.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REMARKABLE SPEECHES.

INDIA CANNOT AND WILL NOT REMAIN STATIONARY.

SECRET OF SUCCESS—"I HAVE IDENTIFIED MYSELF WITH INDIA."

Lord Hardinge had a busy day yesterday. In the morning his Excellency received addresses from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau at Government House; in the afternoon he attended the special Convocation of the Bombay University and received the degree of LL.D. and directly after attended the garden party given by the citizens of Bombay in the University Garden and received addresses from Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy on behalf of Bombay and also from the representatives of different districts.

His Excellency, in his speech in the University Hall, said that it must be recognised that India cannot, and will not, remain stationary, and that it is the task of the Imperial Government to guide her development and to help her to attain her just and legitimate aspirations. His Excellency often felt that, when he returned to England, one of his chief endeavours should be to make the British public appreciate the pace at which India is developing both socially and politically.

In thanking the deputations which waited upon the Viceroy at the Garden Party his Excellency gave the following hint to the future historian as an explanation of "any small success I may have had as Viceroy":—"I have trusted India. I have believed in India. I have hoped with India. I have feared with India. I have wept with India. I have rejoiced with India, and in a word I have identified myself with India. India's response has been a wonderful revelation to me, and sometimes I feel as if she had in return confided her very heart to my keeping."

UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

DEGREE OF LL D. CONFERRED.

One of the most imposing and affecting features of Lord Hardinge's presence in Bombay was the special Convocation for conferring the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws on his Excellency at the University last evening. This function began at 5 o'clock and continued for over an hour. The hall was crowded to a seat, and among the ladies present were her Excellency Lady Willingdon, the Hon. Diamond Hardinge, Miss Eva Brand, Lady Tata and Lady Duboulay. A dozen Ruling Chiefs at least contributed lustre to the scene. At the appointed hour the procession of the Chancellor (H. E. Lord Willingdon) the Vice-Chancellor (Rev. Dr. Mackichan) and the Fellows entered the Hall, the procession having included the Viceroy in his robes, and headed by the Assistant Registrar.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH.

The Fellows saluted the Chancellor as he passed up to the steps of the Apse, and soon after the Chancellor, the Viceroy, and the Vice-Chancellor having taken their seats, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan rose and said:—

Mr. Chancellor and members of the Senate,—We are assembled this evening to do honour to his Excellency Lord Hardinge, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, by conferring on him, on the eve of his laying down his great office, the only distinction which it is in the power of this University to bestow.

The Syndicate and the Senate in response to a desire which had spontaneously arisen in all sections of the members of the University, resolved by a unanimous and enthusiastic vote to confer upon his Excellency the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws and his Excellency has graciously consented to receive this honour at the hands of the University.

The term of the resolution passed by the Senate set forth the grounds on which it was resolved that the degree should be bestowed and in now presenting his Excellency to receive it from the hands of the Chancellor it is not necessary for me to do more than restate, with the brevity that is demanded by the circumstances of this meeting, the reasons which have moved us to seek this permanent association of the name of Lord Hardinge with the University of Bombay.

ONE OF GREATEST PROCONSULS.

I can recall a scene similar to the present when 32 years ago this degree was conferred by this University on one of his Excellency's distinguished predecessors, the late Marquis of Ripon. On that occasion the Vice-Chancellor traced in great detail the career of the Viceroy through all the stages of his parliamentary and administrative service. I do not propose to follow that example. The public career of Lord Hardinge would furnish abundant material for a similar record; but the "eminent position and attainments," which the Universities Act requires in the persons on whom the Honorary Degree shall be conferred, need no other illustration than that which stands out conspicuous in that portion of his Lordship's career which, to the regret of all India's people, is now nearing its close.

We desire to honour Lord Hardinge as one of India's greatest Proconsuls, as a Viceroy who has interpreted to India the highest mind of his country regarding the peoples entrusted to its rule and has succeeded by broad-minded statesmanship and sympathetic administration in wedding India to the mother country in bonds so enduring and so unbreakable that they have been able to resist the pressure of a crisis that has shaken to their foundations the nations of the world.

When the late Marquis of Ripon stood in this place he was congratulated on his achievements in days of universal peace. To-day we commemorate what Lord Hardinge has accomplished in a period of widespread war. India cannot forget nor will Lord Hardinge's countrymen forget the wisdom and the strength of the hand that has guided it through these anxious days.

UNITED MIND OF EDUCATED INDIA.

The University is convinced that in the action which it now takes it is expressing the united mind of educated India. The educated and thoughtful classes in this land have long recognised in the administration which Lord Hardinge has inspired and guided, the evidence of a sincere purpose to fulfil the just aspirations of a re-awakened people. Whence the desire that found expression in every part of India for an extension of his Excellency's term of office? It arose from the widespread conviction that had taken hold of the educated men of India that they had found in him a ruler into whose hands they were prepared to commit the future of their country, assured that in these hands the interests of India and its people were secure.

Those who know the people of India best are aware that the idea of personal Government is deep-rooted in their political consciousness. They can understand and appreciate the excellence of an enlightened system of administration; but the most perfect administration that can be devised will fail to touch their imagination unless it is embodied in a personality which can call forth the loyalty that is based on affection. The highest ends of British administration would be hopelessly lost if the actual administrators were not themselves true to the British spirit.

It was therefore a happy coincidence that when their Majesties the King Emperor and the Queen-Empress visited their Indian Dominions with their message of hope, the interpretation of that message fell to Lord Hardinge. How faithfully he has striven to give effect to his Majesty's parting message to this land, India with one voice proclaims to-day.

NATION'S HEART WON.

It has been the great good fortune of India that when the time came which was to try all men and all nations Lord Hardinge was at the helm of its affairs. To him it was granted to be the instrument of welding together India and the British Empire in solid unity and resolute co-operation in the great struggle which has summoned the whole Empire to awful conflict along its wide frontiers. In all this the personality of Lord Hardinge has exercised a commanding influence India believes, and we believe, that this welding is not merely for the day of struggle; it is for all time. And when the pen of the future historian relates to a coming generation the story of the consolidation of the British Empire now being accomplished in the age in which we live the name of Lord Hardinge will occupy a leading place in the record. He is leaving India amid demonstrations of affection that fall only to the lot of such as have won a nation's heart and the memory of these, crowned by the reception accorded to him by the citizens of Bombay, will, we cannot doubt, be cherished by him as not the least part of the reward earned by years of unremitting toil in the service of India's people.

To all this affection a depth and intensity have been given by the impression made upon the heart of India as it witnessed Lord Hardinge's courage in the hour of a sudden and unexpected danger, his fortitude in suffering and his magnanimity after suffering, a magnanimity that refused to be turned aside from a lofty purpose by an experience that would have discomposed the plans of the majority of men. When, in addition to all this there came the shock of other sorrows, among them the greatest a sorrow that a man can be called to suffer, India's love for its afflicted yet undaunted benefactor reached its consecration, for to the



Photo by Vernon and Co.

LORD HARDINGE.

deeper heart of India victory in suffering has always made a stronger appeal than victory in action.

LIBERAL EDUCATION POLICY.

It would be a serious omission here not to refer to Lord Hardinge's attention to the question of education and more especially the higher education that is associated with our Indian Universities.

As I have already reminded you, a generation has passed since some of us assembled in this hall to honour a departing Viceroy. The Indian mind was then haunted by the ever-recurring fear that higher education was in danger. These anxieties had recently been shown to be groundless by the results of the deliberations of the Education Commission for which the late Marquis of Ripon was responsible.

When a later Viceroy, Lord Curzon, instituted the Universities Commission the same anxiety found in some quarters loud utterance. These fears were again, in a great measure, allayed when as the result of the recommendations of this second Commission greatly enhanced grants to University education were announced. The liberal policy thus inaugurated has been extended by successive Viceroys. To the Government of Lord Hardinge we are indebted for a most liberal interpretation of this policy which has found expression in the form of subsidies to the Universities which have proved most fruitful and have given them a new and larger outlook. To this must be added the creation of additional Universities of a type new to India. Further, University projects arising out of Hindu and Mahomedan aspirations and enterprise have received Lord Hardinge's ready and generous support. Probably no Indian Viceroy has been so much engaged in the creation of Universities as Lord Hardinge, during his term of office. These will remain as typical illustrations of his manifold activity in the sphere of higher education.

The name of Lady Hardinge is enshrined in the great Medical College for Women which will preserve a memory revered and loved throughout India. The same name is now attached to the central War Hospital of our city and when, after the wounds of the war have been healed, the great public building near us reverts to its original destiny it will never be possible to sever from it in thought the name which it now bears. Thus the name of Hardinge remains bound up with institutions intended to promote higher learning and to minister healing to suffering men and suffering women. India may well feel assured that its fears regarding higher and professional education are indeed groundless. Let the age of assured confidence and hope now begin. The interests of higher education so near to the heart of the Government of this country and Lord Hardinge proclaim his belief in its future by inscribing his distinguished name in the roll of the graduates of this University.

HONOUR TO THE UNIVERSITY.

I have said that we are met to do honour to Lord Hardinge, the departing Viceroy of India. This is only half the truth or only one side of the truth. We desire also that honour should come to our University through its association with so honoured a name. May that name inscribed on our rolls be an inspiration to all others to whom in succeeding years the same honour may be accorded and may it also serve to enhance the honour and the dignity of this University in the eyes of the multitudes of aspiring youths, who from year to year will come to receive honours which they are able to claim at the hands of such a Mater as the reward of strenuous effort and high achievement.

In connection with every high office there are two moments of supreme significance, that of the taking up and that of the laying down. The one is burdened with the thought of a great and untried responsibility; the other is filled with misgivings arising from the consciousness of tasks left unfinished and promises unfulfilled. It may be that his Excellency has felt something of the weight of all this concern in laying down the highest office of territorial administration that is in the gift of the Crown. Yet he must know in his inmost heart what every one is feeling today, that he has given his best to the service of India's people. The high approbation of his Sovereign awaits him and higher honours are doubtless in store; but greater than these and next to the approval of the Great Ruler of All under Whose eye he has discharged his weighty task, must rank the consciousness of having won the affectionate and enduring gratitude of the nation whose interests he has watched over through troublous years. To this expression of a nation's gratitude this University now begs to be permitted to make its respectful contribution.

Mr. Chancellor, I now present to you his Excellency Lord Hardinge and pray that he may be admitted to the Degree of Doctor in the Faculty of Law.

LORD WILLINGDON'S ADDRESS.

The Chancellor in admitting Lord Hardinge to the Degree of Doctor of Laws said:—

Mr. Vice-Chancellor and Gentlemen of the Senate of the University of Bombay,—Though the purpose for which this Convocation is assembled is not entirely without precedent in the annals of the Bombay University, it is hardly on that account the less conspicuous, since it is more than thirty-two years since the University, then for the first time, conferred an honorary degree upon a retiring Viceroy. To you, my Lord, I trust that the extreme rarity of the occasions on which the Senate has so determined to confer the greatest honour which it has in its power to bestow will be sufficient testimony of our profound admiration, entertained with one mind and expressed with one voice, for the eminent services rendered by your Excellency to India and the Empire.

The labours and responsibilities of the high office which you are about to resign must, in the most favourable circumstances, be arduous, unremitting and exacting to a degree hardly to be conceived by those who have not themselves sustained them. It has been your destiny to undertake them in such times of storm and stress as were never experienced by any of your illustrious predecessors and to this incalculable enhancement of the normal burden of care and anxiety there have been superadded other circumstances of which I shall only say that they have evoked profound and universal sympathy.

I cannot, in the interests of the Empire, which at this hour is more than ever in need of her highest examples of courage, devotion to duty and statesmanship, congratulate you as one entering upon a period of well-merited repose. Great tasks, I doubt not, lie before you, great as have been those you have discharged. But as this life affords no higher cause for congratulation than duties well and nobly done, on these, in the name of the Senate, I do most heartily congratulate you. Though the storms of war are raging with undiminished fury in distant lands, you leave behind you an India enjoying almost all the benefits of peace, more united than ever, after more than a year and a half of war, in loyalty to the throne of the King-Emperor, and united also in paying to you on your departure from her shores the homage of heartfelt gratitude and affection.

The Senate in its Resolution and the Vice-Chancellor in his address to-day have more at large expressed the reasons which determined the University to receive as well as to confer honour by inscribing a distinguished name in the roll of her honorary graduates. I have discharged my office in endorsing their words and in admitting you, my Lord, to what I am confident will not be the least valued of the many honours which have fallen to your lot. But I am moved to add that, in discharging this office, I have a special personal pleasure as one who, having served under you for the past three years, knows by experience the sincerity of your friendship and the wisdom of your counsel.

I welcome you, my Lord, to the franchises and privileges of a University which, if it cannot claim antiquity, has yet a tradition,—a tradition which will not permit it to yield to any other however renowned and ancient a foundation in the recognition of courage, magnanimity and wisdom devoted to the service of the Empire and of humanity.

LORD HARDINGE'S REPLY.

In replying to the two Addresses H. E. the Viceroy said:—

Your Excellency, Mr. Vice-Chancellor and Gentlemen,—It is with deep emotion that I have listened to the words of your Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, and I do not think it would become me to remain the silent recipient of the very great and rare honour that the Bombay University has been pleased to do me; and though my efforts to express my thanks and appreciation can only be halting as compared with the feelings that overcome me, I trust that you will make excuses for me and believe that my gratitude is profound and heartfelt.

Your University is and always has been a most distinguished seat of learning. It has counted among its Chancellors such men as Sir Richard Temple, Lord Reay and Lord Sydenham; and among its Vice Chancellors (to mention but a few) there have been men such as Sir Alexander Grant, Sir Raymond West and Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar. It is to me a great honour to be brought on to the rolls of a University which has been under the control of men so distinguished as these. I consider it a very especial distinction to be classed in the roll of your Honorary Doctors of Law, for I find that this Honorary Degree has, since the University was founded, been bestowed on five persons only, and it is a great satisfaction to me to find myself in so select and so eminent a company of remarkable men as the Honorary Doctors of Laws of the Bombay University.

Among these is one but lately passed away, whose memory is treasured by India, I mean the late Lord Ripon. It was my privilege to enjoy his friendship and to know at first-hand something of that sagacious outlook, and wise and kindly heart that earned for him in India the love of her people and at home, after his retirement, the confidence and affection of his Sovereign and of those entrusted with the highest positions of power and responsibility in England.

Upon him two and thirty years ago it pleased your predecessors to confer the same high honour that you have just, with so much demonstration of kindly feeling, conferred upon me, and my heart is indeed filled with pride that I should have been able to follow in his footsteps in securing the same distinction, the same token of approval at your hands.

I am grateful for the all too flattering words that have fallen from the mouth of that veteran educationist, your Vice-Chancellor.

Dr. Mackichan has told you that he was present here 32 years ago, and his name has been a household word in Indian education for generations of Viceroys. Fourteen years ago he was selected by one of India's greatest Viceroys as a member of the Universities Commission, his evergreen youth finds him now once more your Vice-Chancellor, and I hope that his services may be retained by India while many another Viceroy comes and goes.

Nor is it a small matter that I should have been admitted to this honourable Degree by my old friend, Lord Willingdon. I know how beloved he is by the whole of this Presidency, and I cannot tell you what a help and support it has been to me through the past years of storm and stress to feel that I have been able to rely with absolute confidence on his abounding enthusiasm for all the highest interests of Bombay and of India, and upon his thorough loyalty of co-operation with myself and my Government.

SUCCESSFUL INTERMEDIARY.

In my estimation the highest function of a Viceroy is to listen with sympathetic ear so as to understand India's hopes and aspirations and translate to England's King and England's people the throbbing heart that beats beneath India's placid breast, and in the same way he must strive to make clearer to India the kindly feelings of earnest good-will and the sincere desire to do what it right in the sight of God that animates the less impulsive heart of England. And I should like to believe, that, in the genuine sympathy I have felt and expressed throughout my time in India, India has been able to see and realise England's real mind and heart towards her and has learned that it is good and true.

And if the claim that Dr. Mackichan has made it justified that, in this action which your University has taken, it is expressing the united mind of educated India, I feel that I can leave your shores happy in the consciousness that I have been a successful intermediary between two countries that I love so well,—my own dear country, and this India which has so tightly wound itself around my heart-strings, not only by her wonderful response to every call that I have made upon her, not only by her never-failing kindness towards me, but also by her deep sympathy with me in those private sorrows which God's providence has called upon me to bear.

Your Vice-Chancellor referred to the suspicions that have, from time to time, haunted the Indian mind that higher education was in danger; and if the charge be ever made that the Government of India have failed in their duty towards that aspect of India's aspirations and ideals, I shall turn to his speech as a judgment of acquittal.

I do not wish to enter into any detailed review of the recent educational policy of the Government of India, though I may mention that, during the past quinquennium, the annual expenditure on education has risen from about four and a half to seven and half million pounds and the number of pupils by over a million and a half, while so far as University education is concerned, the number of students in arts and professional colleges has increased from under 30,000 to over 50,000 and the expenditure from 60½ lakhs to over 91 lakhs. But this is not nearly enough. More universities are urgently needed and more qualified professors and teachers are required for colleges and schools, and if real progress is desired these must be adequately remunerated. It seems to me that the educational issue in this country is entirely dependent upon finding the necessary funds to cope with the demand for learning, both literary and technical, and this financial problem will require to be grappled with as soon as our present preoccupations are removed, and I believe that any additional burden required for the successful dissemination of learning will be gladly borne by the people of India, whose thirst for education is one of the happiest auguries of the future.

The ceremony I so recently performed of laying the foundation-stone of the Benares Hindu University gave me an opportunity of declaring the faith that is in me regarding higher education. No one can deny the necessity for greater and more extended facilities, no one can dispute the importance of greater elasticity or doubt the wisdom of experimenting in new directions, and I think everyone will give us credit for realising the urgency of improving the environment in which the students prosecute their studies. Here in Bombay you have been in the vanguard of the advance and I can congratulate you most warmly upon the completion of your scheme for the establishment of a Royal Institute of Science in this city, and the opening of a College of Commerce, while the sums that have been spent upon the Bacteriological Laboratory at Parel will enable it to function also as a Post-graduate School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene.

POLITICAL PROGRESS.

I shall not attempt to go into further detail, but I will only add that it was for me a piece of real good fortune which brought to birth a new Department of Education at the moment of my arrival, and the happy choice that placed at its head so versatile and able a Member as Sir Harcourt Butler.

The charge of that Department is now committed to the trust of my friend Sir Sankaran Nair, the ablest Indian I could find for the purpose, and whatever temporary slowing down of the pace may be necessitated by the exigencies of finance owing to this devastating war, I feel confident that, in his hands and under the guidance of your new Viceroy, who has earned such a well-deserved reputation in educational circles at home, the interests of education are in the safest possible keeping for the next five years. During that period much progress will, I trust, be achieved in education as well as in the political development of this land. I often feel that, when I return to England, one of my chief endeavours should be to make the British public appreciate the pace at which India is developing both socially and politically, and that it is in vain and useless to regard India from the standpoint of what India was ten years ago. When I look back upon the past 5½ years, I am struck by the fact how much bigger India looms in the world than before, how she has grown in stature and in wisdom, and how her political progress and social regeneration have advanced, and are already bearing fruit with the prospects of an abundant harvest. The Morley-Minto reforms, in conceding to Indian politicians a larger share in the control of their own affairs, have opened a door to political progress that can never be closed so long as the advance is made on sure and safe lines. That the situation has immensely improved through the closer co-operation of the Government and the people is undeniable, and nowhere is this more appreciable than in Bombay, and there is no reason why with moderation and responsive sympathy this improvement should not be maintained. But it must be recognised that India cannot, and will not, remain stationary, and that it is the task of the Imperial Government to guide her development and to help her to attain her just and legitimate aspirations.

There is but little more for me to say, but as I look back on the joys and the sorrows and the strenuous labour of the past 5½ years, I am filled with a deep regret that the moment has come for me to close the book that has been of such enthralling interest.

It has pleased my Sovereign to ex-

(Continued on page 8.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, April 4, 1916.

FAREWELL AND WELCOME.

To-day India bids farewell to the outgoing and welcome to the incoming Viceroy. She will do the latter with as much cordiality as she will perform the former task with feelings of deep and poignant regret, for, since the days of Lord Ripon, no Governor has so strongly and sincerely associated himself with the feelings and aspirations of the people of this country, won so deeply their confidence and affection, and performed the task committed to his care with such courage and sagacity as Lord Hardinge. On the eve of Lord Hardinge's departure from England to take up the great office, to which he had then just been appointed by the King-Emperor, he quoted, speaking at the banquet given to him by the men of his native country, from the historic letter addressed to his grandfather by Sir Robert Peel, when the former was about to leave the shores of England to assume the Governor-Generalship of India. "If," wrote Sir Robert Peel, "you can keep peace, reduce expenses, extend commerce and strengthen our hold on India by confidence in our justice and kindness and wisdom, you will be received on your return with acclamations a thousand times louder and a welcome infinitely more cordial than if you had a dozen victories to boast of." Sir Robert Peel hardly expressed fully the ideal which a Viceroy of India should have in view to-day, but Lord Hardinge added that, had the great Prime Minister lived to-day, "during this period of transition in India when some of the old landmarks are being removed to give a wider scope to the intelligence and intellectual ability of our Indian fellow-subjects he would have given some additional advice." He would have urged, said Lord Hardinge, that the new Viceroy should "watch over with the utmost care and vigilance and do his utmost to consolidate the beneficent and far-reaching scheme of Reforms introduced by Lord Morley and Lord Minto," that the Viceroy "should strain every nerve to conciliate all races, classes and creeds" and he added:

"It will be my humble duty honestly to endeavour to follow the precepts so clearly laid down by Sir Robert Peel and those that I have had the temerity to suggest as likely additions, had that eminent statesman lived in our day, and in pursuing this course I shall be fortified by the profound sympathy and regard that I entertain and have always entertained for our fellow-subjects in India, and by my earnest desire to contribute at least something to their material welfare and development."

THE TEST AND THE RESULT.

Thus did Lord Hardinge himself lay down the high ideals to which he must adhere during the tenure of the great office which he surrenders to-day. And applying his own test to his record of the past five-and-a-half years we can sincerely say that he has lived up to those ideals in every respect and achieved a success in their pursuit which will cause his tenure of the Viceroyalty of India to occupy an illustrious and unforgettable page in the history of the Empire. Lord Hardinge came to this country when the extension of public rights involved in the Morley-Minto reform scheme had just been placed upon its trial. It was as much in his power as in that of those to whom those rights had been extended to make or mar the success of the scheme. He came also at a time when India was still feeling and showing the effects of a policy which was based on the invariable application of the principle that the people must have what others thought was good for them and not what they wanted themselves. He found one province in which practically the whole mass of the population was seething with bitter and sullen discontent engendered by a cold and callous blow inflicted on their most cherished national sentiment. With supreme courage and sagacity he set to work to win the confidence of the people, to undo the wrong that had been done in Bengal, to remove the Supreme Government to the position of extra-provincial detachment which it ought to occupy, and to build upon the foundations so newly-laid, the first stones of the edifice proper of the free constitution which Great Britain is to concede to India when the time comes. When we look back upon the whole policy of the Delhi announcements we can realise how earnestly and with what sincerity Lord Hardinge strenuously applied himself, from the beginning, to the task of strengthening the hold of Great Britain on India by confidence in her justice and wisdom, of consolidating the Reform scheme and of straining every nerve to conciliate all races, classes and creeds. The revocation of the Partition of Bengal was perhaps the most statesmanlike, as it was the most courageous, act carried out by the Government of India for half a century, for not only did it undo a great wrong, but it was an earnest that those were in error who supposed that because a thing was done therefore it must be regarded as a settled fact, or that the prestige of Government was so light a thing that it could not afford to risk the shock of admitting and rectifying a mistake. Nothing is more dangerous in Government than persistence in error, but that is a fact which few but the most sagacious and courageous statesmen are apt to perceive. Lord Hardinge has never run away from it, and by admitting and rectifying mistakes, not only in the case of the Partition of Bengal but in other matters of less importance, he has done much to strengthen confidence in the ultimate justice and wisdom of British rule, and to prompt those high hopes for the future which are the surest safeguards of the British connection, and which the policy of mere efficiency and dictation, that prevailed prior to Lord Minto, had almost killed.

INDIA'S DEBT TO LORD HARDINGE.

Lord Minto laid the foundations of a policy, which Lord Hardinge has consolidated and advanced and on which there can be no going back. As the retiring Viceroy himself said in the affecting speech which he delivered at the Convocation of the University yesterday, the Morley-Minto reforms have opened a door to political progress that can never be closed. "India cannot and will not remain stationary," said Lord Hardinge, and in the assurance that he will make it one of the chief endeavours to impress upon the British public that it is the task of the Imperial Government to help her to attain her just and legitimate aspirations, he has added a fresh claim upon the gratitude of the people of this country. When Lord Hardinge tells the people of India that they will rest for ever in his memory and that he will think of them and work for them in England as he has done in India, they know that that is no empty promise and that he will keep his word. That the people of India will never forget Lord Hardinge is as certain as his assurance that he will not forget her. Above all they will never forget that they once possessed a Viceroy who, in the hour of crisis, placed himself at the head of the people over whom he had been put to rule and spoke for them, and for them alone, in terms which gave to them the self-respect that one people should have in dealing with another. Of all the many statesmanlike acts of Lord Hardinge which crowd upon the mind at this moment of parting, we think we should select that as the one, which, despite the sneers of "The Pioneer" and organs of its kidney, has not only bound the people of this country more closely to him than anything else, but which rendered the greatest service to the whole Empire. The words which he then spoke needed no excuse then and none now. They were the right words and the words which the moment demanded. By uttering them Lord Hardinge saved a situation which was more fraught with peril to this country than some of his critics had the imagination to perceive.

WELCOME!

And so we say farewell to Lord Hardinge. At the same moment we welcome his successor. Lord Chelmsford may rest assured that, at the moment of landing on these hospitable shores, there will be none but kindly thoughts for him and the hope that those happy relations which have subsisted between the people of India and his predecessor will be quickly established in his case. It is a hard task to follow in the footsteps of one who has achieved so much as Lord Hardinge, but Lord Chelmsford need not suppose that any criticisms that were expressed on the announcement of his appointment, or any dissappointment that was then felt, will in any way affect the cordiality of his reception or minimise the trust and confidence which the Indian public is prepared to repose in him. The nature of those criticisms has been much misunderstood and very improprely misrepresented in certain quarters. They had nothing to do with Lord Chelmsford's personality. There is no need to say more. We have heard with gratification of the qualifications which Lord Chelmsford is said to possess and the sympathetic character of his views on the problems which confront the Government over which he is to preside. He may rest assured that in this country those who are honestly and sympathetically concerned to assist its progress are not often subjected to churlish criticism, and that the people of all communities are anxious to assist in making his task as agreable as possible. India extends the hand of friendship to the new Viceroy and hopes that it will remain in his grasp.

Notes of the Day

Lord Beresford and Mesopotamia.

Lord Beresford's idea of the conduct of a war is that there should be constant discussion in public of the merits of different naval and military operations. If he and some of his friends had their way, the Government would have to spend more of its time in replying to its critics in both Houses of Parliament than in attending to the conduct of the war, while at least half-a-dozen commisions would be sitting all the time for the investigation of everything of which Lord Beresford does not approve. We are entirely unable to understand what good purpose could be served by the public revelation of such details as Lord Beresford demanded from the Government in regard to the operations in Mesopotamia. Lord Islington's assurance that the Government had no wish to evade enquiry when the proper time came, was unnecessary. They would not be allowed to evade it. But the proper time has not come.

The Supreme Fact.

We have often enough in these columns impressed upon our readers the irresistible fact that whatever happens in the war Germany must ultimately be beaten by British sea-power,—a fact, which, there are signs in the German press, Germany herself is beginning to realise. One of the most severe critics of the Allies in the American press has been Mr. Frank H. Simonds, a very far-seeing writer on the war. But Mr. Simonds is under no misapprehension on the point we have mentioned. In his latest summary of the balance-sheet of the war, he declares, in the "American Review," that *"Germany must ultimately go to London and ask for peace"* because the British Navy prevents any other course. Mr Simonds states frankly that British sea-power must not be overlooked, and that "too much store may be set by the land operations alone."

What Sea Power Has Achieved.

Mr. Simond's picture of what British sea power has accomplished, is worth quoting:

Up to the present British sea power has accomplished all that Nelson accomplished for his country and a little more, that is to say it has established the British supremacy on water beyond question, it has abolished the German commerce from the sea, it has destroyed the German warships and under-sea boats that have ventured within reach, it has given to British commerce and to British transport the safe use of the sea. Despite the sensational details of the sinking of a few great liners, it is well to remember that the actual percentage of loss of British shipping from German activities is far smaller than that inflicted by French privateers in the Napoleonic time, and never did the British in the earlier wars with the French succeed in paralysing so completely an enemy commerce as they have now.

Following the earlier precedent, British sea power has made it possible for British expeditions to operate in Europe and outside of it.

Thus, in effect, Germany has occupied Warsaw, Lille and Belgrade, only to lose Hamburg and Bremen, which are to all intents and purposes in British hands, since they cannot be used by Germany.

After eighteen months Germany has captured nothing that can give her a basis for bargain with Britain. And what Britain holds makes all of Germany's conquests of little value. She is in the position of a burglar, who has entered a house and collected the silver but cannot get out to dispose of it.

Now, unless Germany can outlast Britain, or find some way to exercise compulsion upon Britain, she must ultimately go to London and ask for peace, because she must ultimately resume her sea commerce, she must ultimately use the oceans.

Germany and Peace.

Again and again the German press reverts to Mr. Asquith's declaration on the subject of "peace terms" in order to explain to the German nation the seriousness of the situation. The following passage from the "Frankfurter Zeitung" is typical:—

The phrase about "Prussian militarism" is either a peace of folly or a screen, for it does not mean the elimination of what we ourselves used sometimes, before the war, to feel as militarism, and what constitutes a domestic concern of Germany, but the destruction of the military strength which has saved Germany from suffering the fate intended for her by the Entente. One can scarcely doubt that the irreconcilable nature of the British Premier's speech, which is virtually an announcement of war to the finish, reflects the temper of the political circles of England at the present moment. Germany has to draw therefrom the logical conclusions, and continue the war with the same determination as is demanded in the countries of the Entente.

"The Nation Does Not Know Why."

The demand for a declaration of the aims of the war seems to be growing steadily in Germany. A letter from Berlin to the "Journal de Genève" says that the authorities do not seem to realise the disquieting effects of this pre-occupation of the public mind. For nineteen months the nation has been shedding blood, and does not yet know why.

If Germany has been attacked, she is defending herself, and the people cannot see the necessity of so much talk, and so much liberty restricted by prohibition, in order to explain so simple a matter. If the war has any other end in view but defence for Germany, then let it be published and let the neutrals know it, say the people. But they cannot hide their astonishment at the incertitude and equivocation which prevail. The heroism of the soldiers is not at all diminished by the fact that they do not know what they are dying for; rather the contrary, for no sacrifice is greater than for one's country, without knowing the why and wherefore. But it does diminish the confidence inspired by the future of Germany, for a fatal day will come when the nation will be tired of fighting in vain for glory's sake.

Primary Education.

The much discussed United Provinces Municipalities Bill has, according to a telegram, passed into law. One out of the numerous amendments to this Bill deserves notice. This sought to make it obligatory on the local boards to spend a certain, though rather modest, percentage of their incomes, namely, 5 per cent., on primary education. The Resolution, it is gratifying to note, was accepted with a slight modification. The Resolution embodies a practical step in the advancement of education; for, though, there exist orders of Government requiring the boards to spend at least 5 per cent. of their income, the rule is more honoured in the breach than in the observance and, as Mr. Pim said on behalf of the Government, there was no practical way of enforcing it. We trust that immediate steps will be taken in other provinces to introduce this principle of compulsion in the matter of expenditure on education.

Lord Hardinge on Indigenous Medicine.

Much has recently been said and written about the indigenous systems of medicines. But, in many ways, the speech which Lord Hardinge made, when laying the foundation-stone of the Tibbia College at Delhi, constitutes a model presentment of moderate and balanced views on the subject. Lord Hardinge began by referring to the fact that the Government of India were committed to the support of schools, colleges, hospitals and dispensaries based entirely upon Western methods of medicine and surgery,—a fact which explains to a considerable extent the official discredit into which the indigenous systems have more or less fallen. It also points to the consideration that, if due recognition and encouragement are forthcoming from Government, there is no reason why the indigenous systems should not develop along modern lines, especially in view of the fact, recognised by Lord Hardinge, that, not only do these systems alone satisfy the needs of millions in India, but that there is much that is good in them. If the Western system, said Lord Hardinge, was to some extent empirical, it certainly did not become a mere layman like himself to pass any sweeping condemnation upon the empiricism of the Eastern systems. We trust that the spirit underlying these words will in the future animate all official and professional utterances on the subject.

Food Adulteration in Calcutta.

Apparently Calcutta is in much the same position at present,—that of helplessness,—as Bombay in regard to the prevention of the adulteration of foodstuffs and drugs. In Bombay both the Municipal Commissioner and the Commissioner of Police having pleaded inadequacy of their present powers to deal with fraudulent practices of the type in question, Government have been approached to legislate with a view to strengthen the hands of the Executive. In Calcutta too, at the recent meeting of the Corporation held to consider the Annual Administration Report, a Resolution was adopted that the Bengal Government be asked to legislate for the prevention of adulteration of food and drugs and that a Bill should be introduced in the Council soon. In the meanwhile, it is interesting to note that with a view to facilitate matters, one of the Commissioners, Mr. R. Braunfeld, has drafted and submitted to the Health Officer a Bill which, it is hoped, will suffice to meet the requirements at least of the present emergency. Such sections from the original and the amending English Acts as are suitable to Indian conditions have been incorporated in the Bill. The definitions are, we are told by a contemporary, so carefully worded that offenders will not be able to "drive a coach and four through them" and escape. The Bill is so framed as to be applicable to all municipalities and districts in Bengal. If Mr. Braunfeld's proposals should materialise earlier than those proposed in Bombay, our legislators may very well profit by Calcutta's experience.

An Arts College for Surat.

The Sarvajanik Education Society of Surat has issued an appeal to the public of Gujerat for funds to enable it to establish at least a second grade college in Surat. It is a matter for regret that as regards higher educational institutions this Presidency lags very much behind the other presidencies. Whereas "benighted" Madras has one or more first grade colleges in almost each of its numerous districts, we in this Presidency cannot claim to possess more than seven colleges, if we except the two colleges in Baroda and Kolhapur, which are outside British territory. The whole of the Southern Division made up of six districts, has not even a single arts college, while the Northern Division with its eight districts has only one college to serve the needs of its immense population. Even in the Central Division the congestion of colleges at two centres viz., Bombay and Poona, reduces things practically to the same position as above, so far at least as the rest of the districts are concerned. In these circumstances a movement like that started at Surat, deserves every encouragement both at the hands of the authorities and the public. Seeing that, for the present, Surat and Broach together would be satisfied with one second grade college between them, it is to be hoped that the scheme will quickly materialise.

The Hon. Mr. C. Y. Chintamani.

The honour done to Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, the able Editor of the "Leader" of Allahabad, who has been elected to represent the Allahabad division in the United Provinces Legislative Council, is doubly gratifying. It is an honour to the Indian press, while it is also an acknowledgment of the qualities as a thinker and public leader which Mr. Chintamani has exhibited during his brief public career in the United Provinces. Mr. Chintamani is the third among living Indian journalists who enjoys or has enjoyed the honour of being elevated to the Legislative Council, the other two being Mr. Surendranath Banerjea and Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha. The last, however, is no longer a Councillor and, hence, the elevation of Mr. Chintamani must be counted as a valuable asset to Indian journalism. But the honour done to Mr. Chintamani, is also a deserving tribute to the personality of the man. Hailing as he does from a province different to that of his domicile and being still comparatively young, the confidence he has created in the minds of the public of Allahabad division, does credit to the liberal-mindedness of the electorate, while it testifies to his own sterling merits and popularity.

Official and Personal.

The Maharaja of Kolhapur, Dholpur and Patiala, the Nawab of Balasinor, the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi and the Chiefs of Kurundwad, Jamkhandi, Ramdurg, Miraj and Sangli have arrived in Bombay to bid farewell to Lord Hardinge and welcome Lord Chelmsford.

A Press Note issued yesterday at Rangoon says, owing to the state of the river and for other reasons the Lieut.-Governor has been compelled to postpone his April tour to Shwebo, Myitkyina, Bhemo and Katha. It is understood his Honour's present arrangements are to remain in Rangoon until the middle of April and then to go to Maymyo.

The death occurred on Sunday night of Reverend S. H. Johnston, aged 89, Chaplain of Chudderghat, who, despite his great age, fulfilled his duties until taken ill recently.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

AIRSHIP RAIDS.

BRITISH AVIATOR'S EXPLOIT.

VERDUN POSITION.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS NEAR BAGHDAD.

A semi-official statement issued in Paris says the German occupation of the ruins of the village of Vaux is tactically useless, as the village is menaced in the rear by Fort Vaux, solidly held by the French.

Lieutenant Brandon, on ascending to attack the recent air raiders, sighted a Zeppelin and managed to get over it at a height of 9,000 feet. He dropped several bombs, of which he believes that three took effect. This may have been the Zeppelin that dropped the machine gun, etc., or the one that descended in the Thames estuary.

The torpedoing of the Portugal has caused a thrill of horror throughout Russia. The vessel was painted white with red crosses all round the sides. She was unmistakeable.

Owing to the air raids and the representations made by the citizens, the Greek Government has requested the Allies to evacuate Salonika, and remove all ammunition stores to the fortified lines ontside the town. Germay will be notified that any further air attacks will be considered to be directed to Greece.

Artillery fighting has been resumed at Ghevgheli on the Doiran front.

The Italians by a bold turning movement have captured three blockhouses and 31 prisoners.

In the direction of Baghdad, in the region of the fortress of Karamalehkan, the Russians defeated an enemy force which fled southwards.

THE MOSLEM LEAGUE IMBROGLIO.

PUNJAB BRANCH'S CONDEMNATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 3.

The new Punjab Moslem League have passed resolutions strongly condemning the action of Sardar Saleman Casim Mitha and others who took part in the row at the Moslem League pandal at Bombay and highly praising the conduct of Messrs. Mazharul Haque, Jinnah and Wazir Hossain and reaffirming the implicit confidence of the Moslem community in their guidance and judgment and urging the Council of the All-India Moslem League to move the Government of India for a public and independent enquiry into the conduct of the police concerned by a mixed commission of officials and non-officials and also expressing gratitude to the Hon. Mr. Bhurgari for his giving notice of a formal resolution in the Bombay Council recommending the appointment of such a committee of enquiry.

SITUATION ROUND VERDUN.

ENEMY'S OCCUPATION OF VAUX TACTICALLY USELESS.

GERMAN OCCUPATION OF VAUX.

TACTICALLY USELESS.

MENACED IN REAR BY THE FRENGH

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, April 2.

The communiqué says the day was quiet except for the somewhat violent bombardment of Avocourt and artillery activity in Woevre.

A semi-official statement issued in Paris says the German occupation of the ruins of the village of Vaux is tactically useless as the village is menaced in the rear by fort Vaux, solidly held by the French.

The struggle will last long, but Verdun will remain with the Allies, like Ypres, Arras, Soissons and Rheims.

GERMAN TRENCHES WRECKED.

POSETION SOUTH OF VAUX.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, April 3.

The communiqué says French artillery was particularly active between the Somme and the Oise, where German trenches were wrecked. The Germans made several attacks against the redoubt and Avocourt wood, which were all repulsed.

Fighting was very lively all day east of the Meuse, where the Germans, after a heavy bombardment, launched four simultaneous attacks over a division strong between Douaumont fort and Vaux village.

South-east of the fort the Germans penetrated Caillette wood, but counter-attacks immediately forced them to the northern extremity of the wood. Our line south of Vaux skirts the edge of the village, of which we have evacuated the last of the ruined houses.

An aviatik was brought down in Bois le Pretre. French machines dropped 28 bombs on Etain station and neighbouring bivouacs, and 22 bombs on the villages of Azennes and Brieulle-sur-Meuse. Many fires broke out. Altogether six German machines were brought down.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

MUTUAL ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 3.

The British communiqué says two hostile aeroplanes were driven down benind the German lines. One of our own machines which was sent out yesterday is missing.

Last night at Saint Eloi we captured an officer and four men. Grenade fighting continues.

There was mutual artillery activity about Souchet, Angres, Loos, Saint Eloi, Ypres and on the Somme.

There was mining activity on both sides about Hulluch and Hohenzollern.

KING GEORGE'S GENEROSITY

£100,000 PRESENTED TO THE TREASURY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 2.

The Keeper of the King's privy purse writes to Mr. Asquith as follows:—

"I have received the King's commands to inform you that his Majesty has given instructions that one hundred thousand pounds be placed at the disposal of the Treasury. It is the King's wish that this sum be applied in whatever manner the Government deems best."

MR. ASQUITH AT ROME.

LUNCHEON BY SIGNOR SALANDRA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, April 2.

Signor Salandra gave a luncheon yesterday in honour of Mr. Asquith. Cabinet Ministers, Members of Parliament and Allied diplomatic representatives were present.

In his speech Signor Salandra reiterated Italy's determination not to lay down her arms before victory was assured.

Mr. Asquith said the development of Italian unity had been followed with the greatest sympathy in Britain. The present war could not be won by fleets and armies alone, but needed well-balanced concentration of all the Allied resources.

Mr. Asquith left in the evening for the Italian front. He was given an ovation at the station.

JAPANESE CRUISER ASSISTS THE CHIYO MARU.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HONG KONG, April 2.

A Japanese cruiser is assisting to tow off the steamer Chiyo Maru.

BRITISH AVIATOR'S EXPLOIT.

CLIMBS OVER ZEPPELIN.

DROPS SEVERAL EFFECTIVE BOMBS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 2.

Several aeroplanes ascended to attack the raiders. Lieutenant Brandon, of the Flying Corps, went up six thousand feet and at 9-45 saw the Zeppelin three thousand feet above him. He got over it and dropped several bombs, of which he believes that three took effect.

At ten o'clock he was over it again and dropped two more bombs over its nose. His own machine was hit many times with machine-gun bullets.

This may have been the Zeppelin which dropped a machine-gun, or the one which descended in the Thames estuary.

CASUALTIES AND DAMAGE.

The total casualties in Friday's air raid are now 43 killed and 66 injured.

Two hundred explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped. A chapel, three dwelling houses and two cottages were demolished, and four dwellings, 35 cottages and a tramcar were partially wrecked. No damage of military value was done.

ANOTHER AIRSHIP CROSSES THE COAST,

SIXTEEN KILLED: A HUNDRED INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 2.

It is officially announced that two airships approached the north-east coast last night. Only one crossed the coast. The other turned back.

So far it is known that sixteen were killed and a hundred injured. Eight dwellings were demolished. There was a serious fire in a French-polishing shop.

FURTHER REPORTS OF AIR RAIDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 3.

The Press Bureau announces that Zeppelins on Sunday night visited the Scottish coast and northern and south-eastern counties in England, and dropped bombs.

INCOMING AND OUTGOING VICEROYS.

"THE TIMES'" TRIBUTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 3.

"The Times" in a leading article to-day, under the headng "India under the New Viceroy," says Lord Chelmsford is due in Bombay to take up the heavy burden of Viceroyalty. He brings to the great task a knowledge of present Indian conditions unusual in new Viceroys, and a mind widened by administrative experience at Home and in Australia. He will take over charge from a Viceroy who has succeeded in winning an unusual degree of esteem from the peoples of India. There has been no modern Viceroy whose departure has been so universally regretted by the Indian public as that of Lord Hardinge is.

Lord Chelmsford has already shown that he has no intention of being bound by a precedent in discharge of his duties. In the ordinary course he would have gone straight to Simla. It is the Viceroy's desire, however, that the Government should remain at Delhi this week in order that the Viceroy may formally visit the new Capital. After that he proposes to go to Calcutta, a wise and discreet step, otherwise he would be out of touch with Bengal until the autumn. It is further announced that Lord Chelmsford will make a tour of Burma, which has received less than its rightful share of attention from the Government of India. These variations in routine suggest that Lord Chelmsford is beginning his work in an exceedingly practical way.

The Indian public, however, while it will undoubtedly find Lord Chelmsford a just and sympathetic ruler, must not regard him as a herald of changes which are out of question while the present crisis lasts.

CASUALTY LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 3.

The following names of officers appear in the casualty list No. 28 reported from the Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

Lieut. H. G. R. Bewes Scott, (I.A.R.O.) 29th Punjabis.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain W. M. Fowle, R.E., 3rd Sappers and 2nd Sappers and Miners.

DIED OF DISEASE.

Captain A. Izat, Royal Engineers,

Major F. R. Teesdale (wounded) 25th Cavalry.

TORPEDOING OF THE PORTUGAL.

THRILL OF HORROR THROUGH RUSSIA.

INDENTIY UNMISTAKEABLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 2.

The torpedoing of the hospitalship Portugal has caused a thrill of horror throughout Russia. The vessel was painted white with red crosses painted all round the sides. She was unmistakeable.

The Baroness Meyendorff, who was head of the nursing sisters, was a nurse in the Japanese war.

STEAMERS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 3.

The liner Achilles has been sunk. Sixty-three of the crew have been landed. Four Chinamen and an engineer are missing.

The Norwegian steamer Peter Hamre, with a crew of fifteen, was sunk last night while anchored. The sole survivor was landed from the Kentish Knock lightship.

The British steamer Ashburton has been sunk.

The crew has been saved.

THE RUSSIAN THEATRE.

GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, April 3.

The communiqué says there were generally minor operations. A German aeroplane bombed the station at Zamirie.

Minsk-Baranovitchi railway.

The Germans were bloodily repulsed in attacks on heights at Olyka, east of Aeutsk (Lutsk ?).

There was some activity in the Caucasus where the Russians seized several more villages in the basin of the river Chorok.

IN THE DIRECTION OF BAGDAD

ENEMY FORCE DEFEATED.

PETROGRAD, April 1.

The communiqué says in the direction of Bagdad, in the region of the fortress of Karamalehkan, we defeated an enemy force which fled southwards.

BOMBARDMENT ON ASIA MINOR COAST

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 3.

A telegram to "The Times" from Salonika states that Fort, St. George in the Sandjak of Smyrna has been blown to atoms by three hours' bombardment by British warships. The Turks did not reply.

ARRIVAL OF AURORA.

ALL WELL ON BOARD

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WELLINGTON, April 2.

A tug has picked up the Aurora. She is expected to reach port on Monday.

LONDON, April 3.

Reuter telegraphs from Port Chalmers that the Aurora has arrived all well.

LATER.

The first wireless enquiry from the Aurora asked "Is all well with Old Country. No news from seventeen months."

In reply the latest war news was given.

The ship had been on short commons, consisting mainly of seals and penguins with little flour, tea and tobacco, but she just held out.

The Chief Officer, Stenhouse, stated that the Aurora was so buckled by six weeks' pressure in ice that he was on the point of abandoning her and despatching a wireless message to the King to send a relief expedition when they managed to get clear. It was sad home-coming, but the ship was utterly useless. He hoped to return with the same personnel and pick up parties. Enough hawsers and anchors were out to moor a battleship but a blizzard snapped the ropes like thread. As they drifted away he saw the lights of the little hut occupied by the landing party.

SUSSEX WAS TORPEDOED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 3.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

The "New York Herald's" London correspondent states the Admiralty possess portions of the torpedo that struck the Sussex, sufficient to refute the German statement that the vessel was mined.

ITALIAN FRONT.

BOLD TURNING MOVEMENT.

BLOCK HOUSES AND PRISONERS CAPTURED.

ROME, April 3.

The communiqué says artillery actions continued in Valsugana and Roverets. The Italians by bold turning movement in upper Rieuz captured three blockhouses and thirty-one prisoners.

There was continued artillery activity in Isonzo and Carso where further tranches were captured.

An Austrian biplane was brought down at Aquelcja and two aviators were captured.

THE DOIRAN FRONT.

FIGHTING RESUMED AT GHEVGHELI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SALONIKA, April 2.

Artillery fighting has been resumed at Ghevgheli.

AIR RAIDS ON SALONIKA.

ALLIES ASKED TO EVACUATE TOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, April 2.

The Greek Government has requested the Allies to evacuate the town of Salonika and remove the ammunition stores to the fortified lines beyond the town.

This is due to representations of citizens in view of the air raids.

It is also proposed to notify Germany that any new bombing of Salonika will be considered as directed against Greece.

KRUPP'S AGENT AT CONSTANTINOPLE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 3.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

The "Thurgauer Zeitun" states a Swiss Colonel Egli has been appointed Krupp's representative at Constantinople.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

BUDGET DEBATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 3.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council there was a lengthy debate on the Budget.

There was no lively discussion and it being a war budget and provincial expenditure being met from provincial income the speeches of non-official members were short and suggestions were only made for the transfer of items from one head to another. Both official and non-official members regretted the fact that this year they had to cut down expenditure on education. Non-official members wanted more money to be allotted to the education of the backward classes and girls and the Mahomedan members would have hostels and colleges for Mahomedan boys. Objection was taken to the grant of Rs. 58,000 to the college for the sons of zamindars.

The Director of Public Instructions, in reply, pointed out that the educational grant was not much curtailed this year although they had to cut down some schemes for want of funds.

As regards sanitary improvements Nawab Shamsul Huda said experiments of flooding selected areas to combat malaria as suggested by Dr. Bentley, their expert, would shortly be made and on the final report of the Malaria Commission action would be taken.

Some Indian members objected to the increase in police expenditure, while others welcomed it as police officers were working hard to combat anarchism and to suppress dacoities and murders. Suggestion was also made to make provisions for the maintenance of the families of persons interned when the latter was the breadwinner of the family.

MR. GOVINDJI VASANJI'S CATERING.

Mr. Govindji Vasanji, the well-known caterer and manufacturer of Indian confectionery and sweetmeats, had a booth at the Universiy Gardens for the garden party to Lord Hardinge yesterday, which was very largely patronised. Mr. Govindji is the leading Indian caterer of Bombay and has had the honour on previous occasions of catering for parties to H. E. the Viceroy, as well as the Governor of Bombay, the Gaekwar of Baroda, the Chief of Bhor, the Commissioner of the Central Provinces and the New Year's day entertainment to the Indian soldiers at the various war hospitals.

NEW PHASE OF THE WAR.

HOLLAND'S PREPARATIONS.

NEWSPAPER SURMISES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 3.

Dutch newspapers, discussing military and naval measures in Holland, are agreed that the measures are not due to the sinking of the Tubantia and other vessels. It is believed rather that they should be ascribed to the feeling that the war is entering upon a new phase imposing upon Holland special vigilance.

One journal surmises that they may be the outcome of firm resolutions passed at the Paris conference.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 3.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

The "Central News" Copenhagen correspondent quotes a private message from Rotterdam to the effect that Parliament has been summoned by telegraph, the army and navy high commanders have conferred at length, all men on furlough have been recalled and railway meterials ordered for Government service.

The "Daily Mail's" Rotterdam correspondent states that a vast accumulation of ammunition at Ghent suggests a plan of a big attack on the British.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION COAL SUPPLIES.

INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS.

The following report of the Deputy Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation on the tests made in connection with the supply of steam coal was submitted to the General Committee of the Corporation.

"In February 1915, the General Committee resolved that the selection of the coal to be used should be put in the hands of Mr. Church the Mining Engineer to the Railway Board. Mr. Church recommended that we should call for tenders for first class coal and after this had been done recommended that Messrs. Martin and Company's tender for coal at Rs. 7-14-0 per ton and Messrs. H. V. Low and Company's tender at Rs. 7-11-0 a ton should be accepted. The former's coal has been used at Tallah and elsewhere and the latter's at Pulta and other stations. It is difficult to form any clear idea as to the merits of coal from the consumption at drainage pumping stations because conditions are never constant so that it is useful only to examine the figures for Pulta and Tallah where the amount of work to be done does not vary substantially.

"At Tallah the new coal has to be compared with coal previously costing only Rs. 7 per ton and the consumption during six months of the new contract has been 4,850 tons against 5,471 tons in the corresponding six months of the previous year. This is a considerable reduction in the amount of coal used but the reduction in quantity has not been sufficient to make up for the increase in price and the net result has been an increase in the cost of 10,00,000 ft. gallons by .035 pie. This is equivalent to an increased cost of about Rs. 175 to Rs. 200 a month.

"At Pulta the increased cost per unit has been .075 pie which is equivalent to an increased cost of between Rs. 250 and 300 per month. In this case the new coal at Rs. 7-11-0 has had to stand comparison with the coal formerly supplied by Messrs. Bird and Company at Rs. 7-8-0. At Pulta, not only has the new coal proved more expensive but there has actually been an increase in the quantity used. Had the comparison been with Messrs. Sircar's cheap coal the increase in cost would have been very considerable.

"It will be seen therefore that the experiment of using first class coal must be written down a failure. It has been found easier to work with and the work at Pulta has been carried on with the old staff, a matter of considerable difficulty until the new coal was used, but these advantages do not counterbalance the increased cost.

"The Mining Engineer has been referred to frequently during the past six months but has not been able to offer any explanation as to the reasons why his anticipations have not been realised. In accordance with his advice the fire grate area at Tallah has been lessened and he carried out a practical test at Pulta with his staff and found that 18—88 lbs. of coal were required for a million foot gallons of work. This result was obtained after special firing and allows for no wastage so that the rate obtained under normal conditions, 19—56 lbs. per million ft. gallons must be regarded as very satisfactory. Every attempt has been made to check the consumption of coal and to insure against leakage but there is no evidence of anything wrong.

"It is now time to call for fresh tenders and it is proposed to call for tenders as we have done in the past and to reserve to ourselves the right to carry out a practical test if so desired."

The U. P. Municipalities Bill was passed yesterday by the U. P. Legislative Council.

LORD HARDINGE AND BOMBAY.

(Continued from page 5.)

his approval of my work, and I have received from every quarter innumerable tokens of affection and esteem, and it almost overwhelms me that you, who have the right to voice the feelings of educated India, should have thus bestowed upon me the highest compliment that it is within your power to pay.

The inscription of my name upon the rolls of your University is one of the proudest incidents of my life, and to my dying day I shall treasure the memory of the wonderful reception you have given me and the warmth of kindly feeling wherewith you have clothed the gift of this great honour. I cannot tell you how highly I prize it.

In bidding you good-bye let me once more express to you my feelings of profound gratitude and let me assure you that, whatever fate the future may have in store for me, the boyish interest I ever had in India has grown to be a tree of strong affection. And that I shall not be backward to seize whatever chance may come my way to serve her interests to the utmost of my power. My last word to the University of Bombay is a prayer that God may speed you in your task of spreading the light of true culture and uplifting the people whose soul and spirit is so largely committed to your care.

ADVICE TO STUDENTS.

Finally, may I make a still further claim on your patience while I address from these academic precincts a few words not only to the students of this University in which I now hold an honoured position, but also to the students of all India, in the welfare of all of whom I take the deepest interest. I wish to give them this parting message from a true friend:

In a few hours' time I shall have left you, my work in India being over, but I shall carry away with me memories and interests which will endure throughout my life. Above all, I shall carry away with me high hopes for the future of India, of which the fulfilment rests largely with you students who will soon be the manhood of your country. I have to bid you good-bye and God-speed in solemn times which are putting to a supreme test not merely the military organisation and material resources, but above all the character of nations, their capacity for self-discipline and self-sacrifice. Herein lies the lesson of the war which I would commend to all the young students of India. It is character, it is the capacity for self-discipline, for self-sacrifice, that build up and preserve a nation. Cultivate those qualities steadfastly, patiently, unobtrusively, while you are pursuing your various studies, and you will then be able to acquit yourselves as men in after-life, and to do each of you your share in building up a nation worthy of India's past traditions and future greatness. You will often be in my thoughts, and I trust you will also remember me as your sincere well-wisher.

"God bless you all and help you throughout life."

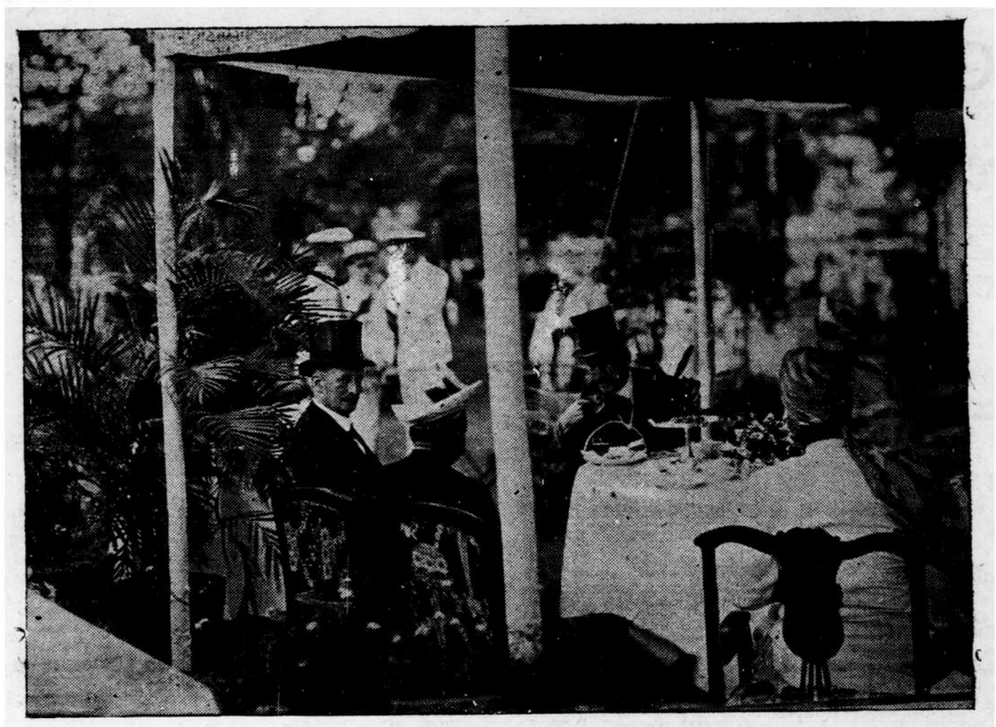


Photo by G. M. Jayakar.

Garden Party at the University Garden. Lord Hardinge is sitting on the extreme left.

GARDEN PARTY.

ADDRESSES FROM THE PRESIDENCY.

The retiring procession observed the order of the entering procession reversed, and then followed a move to the improvised throne where the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy read the Resolution adopted at a meeting of the citizens of Bombay at the Town Hall recently. Several other resolutions from the mofussil were read and presented to his Excellency in beautiful caskets.

The following representatives from the mofussil were present:—

Karachi, the Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas.

Nawabshah, Mir Mehrab Khan Mir Ali Mardan Khan.

Sukkur, Mir Abdul Hamid Khan Khudadad Khan.

Thar and Parkar, the Hon. Mr. Ghulam Muhammad valad Khan Bahadur Wali Muhammad Bhurgri.

Upper Sind Frontier, Khan Bahadur Sardar Hazar Khan Khosa.

Hyderabad, Mr. Mukhi Harkishindas Gurudinomal.

Ahmedabad, the Hon. Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai Mahipatram Nilkanth.

Surat, Mr. Thakorram Kapilram.

Panch Mahals, Mr. Girdharlal Vadilal Dalal.

Kaira, Mr. Gopaldas Viharidas Desai.

Thana, Mr. Sakharam Keshav Bhagwat.

Satara, Mr. Raghunath Pandurang Karandikar.

Ahmednagar, Sardar Yeshwant Trimbak Mirikar.

Solapur, Rao Bahadur Gautam Motichand Shah.

Dharwar, the Hon. Mr. Shrinivas K. Rhodda.

Bijapur, Mr. Pandurang A. Desai

Kolaba, Rao Bahadur Gajanan Mahadeo Kamat.

Ratnagiri, Mr. Govind Balkrishna Ranade.

Kanara, Dr. C. Fernandes.

In replying to the deputations his Excellency said:—

Gentlemen,—I have made three speeches to-day, and I understand that I am to make another one to-morrow; so I am sure that you will forgive me if I do not say more than a few words of thanks for the extraordinary demonstration of kindly feeling in which you have all just taken part, and will acquit me of any discourtesy in my inability to receive and reply to each of these farewell addresses separately. Time has not permitted the reading of all these addresses, but through the courtesy of some of the Associations that are presenting these I have been permitted to see advance copies.

From them I gather that it is the general desire of the Bombay Presidency to express regret at my departure, and gratitude for the small services I have been able to render to India during the past 5½ years, while the various addresses dwell some upon one and some upon another feature of the events of that period.

Those events have been summarised, so far as the administration of India goes, in a document containing over one hundred and twenty pages, and if I should attempt to reproduce such a review to you now, I should be still standing talking to you here some hours after the departure of my ship to-morrow.

I think you will agree with me that when so many representative bodies have surveyed the outsanding features of my administration in eulogistic phraseology it would hardly become me to question their judgment. These are the functions of the future historian, but if his verdict is at all favourable to me and if he should cast about for some explanation of any small success I may have had as Viceroy, I will give him this hint. I have trusted India, I have believed in India, I have hoped with India, I have feared with India, I have wept with India, I have rejoiced with India, and in a word I have identified myself with India. India's response has been a wonderful revelation to me, and sometimes I feel as if she had in return confided her very heart to my keeping.

I should like to take this opportunity of saying one word about the energy and generosity shown by Bombay in the work of alleviating suffering caused by the war. Immediately on the outbreak of war steps were taken, under the able guidance of his Excellency the Governor and of Lady Willingdon, to organise a Bombay Relief Fund and with the money freely subscribed by all classes in the City and Presidency of Bombay, to prepare for the supply of comforts to our soldiers in the field and for the reception of the wounded on their return to India. It is owing to the forethought and untiring labour bestowed upon these preparations that the hardships and sufferings of many of our gallant soldiers both in the field and in hospital have been reduced to a minimum. Both money and personal service have been most freely and generously given not as a duty, but with a ready desire to do all that is possible to secure success for our arms. The public spirit of Bombay has indeed been splendid. In thanking Bombay most warmly for all that she has done, I should like specially to mention Lady Willingdon, whose personal popularity and capacity for organisation have been of the greatest value in producing these great results; and to express my appreciation of the self-sacrificing labours of all those ladies and gentlemen of all communities who have so unsparingly seconded her efforts.

This little ceremony, in which you have all so graciously performed your several parts, means, if it means anything, that you wish to assure me that, in your opinion at any rate, I have not betrayed my trust. To-morrow I take my farewell of Bombay City, and to-day in bidding good-bye to the Bombay Presidency let me thank you with all my heart for coming, some of you so far, to prove your goodwill towards me, and for sending me home, sad indeed at severing my connection with India, but happy in the consciousness that India feels kindly disposed towards me, and gives me credit at any rate for having tried to do my duty. No words can adequately express my gratitude to you all for this most friendly demonstration on the eve of my departure. I thank you all from my heart.

Finally, a thousand or more people of beauty, rank and valour adorned the lawns of the University Gardens at a Garden Party held in honour of H. E. the Viceroy. East and West were brought together under the happiest auspices on this occasion.

ADDRESSES FROM COMMERCIAL COMMUNITY.

VICEROY'S REPLY TO BOMBAY CHAMBER.

H. E. Lord Hardinge was in the morning presented with addresses by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau at Government House, Malabar Point.

The Hon. Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, read the address, to which H. E. Lord Hardinge replied as follows:—

Gentlemen,—I thank you very warmly for your courteous desire to take this opportunity of bidding me farewell, and I appreciate very deeply the generous language you have used in your address.

What strikes me as very significant of the strength of our position is that, in the midst of the most terrific struggle in which the Empire has ever been involved, the commerce of Bombay should thus itself so little discomposed that it should be quietly pressing for further railway extension and improved equipment of existing lines.

I may remind you that the Government of India had, prior to the outbreak of war, made a determined effort to approach more nearly to the standard of £12½ million for annual capital outlay set by the Mackay Committee on Indian Railway Finance, but as the mileage of open railways extends, and demands for efficiency increase, expenditure upon existing lines consumes an ever larger proportion of the capital sums available. So that, in spite of largely increased expenditure, during the period from January 1st, 1910, to March 31st, 1915, the new mileage constructed from Imperial funds was only 1,821, though, thanks to the stimulus given to company construction by the offer of more liberal terms, to the increasing interest taken in railway development by Native States and also by Local Boards in British territory, the net addition, including all gauges, has aggregated [illegible]

You are well aware that the exigencies of the Empire have necessitated a drastic reduction in our capital outlay, but I would point out that it would be of little use to provide the money at a time when the whole resources of the Empire are organised for the effective prosecution of the war, and the production of railway material for the purposes of peace has given place to the manufacture of guns and munitions of war, and I feel sure that no one will accept these inconveniences of our great struggle for liberty and honour with greater equanimity than the gentlemen of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

I shall not be here when the railway programmes of the future come to be framed, but I feel that the policy of Government is set in the direction you wish, and when the war is over and expenditure resumes its normal dimensions, I doubt not that the special procedure we recently devised with the object of introducing greater elasticity into the system of indenting for railway materials from Europe, will prevent those large lapses in the capital grants for railways which have been a disappointing feature in the past.

When I visited Bombay a few months before the war broke out and had the proud privilege of opening your new Alexandra Docks, I little thought what a splendid asset they were so soon to prove themselves to our military resources. In their absence the difficulty of organising the transport of India's armies and war material across the seas would have been almost insurmountable, and we all owe a debt of gratitude to the far-seeing enterprise of Bombay which provided facilities that were destined to be so indispensable in that emergency.

FURTHER EXTENSIONS OF DOCK ACCOMMODATION.

It rather takes my breath away, and yet does not surprise me, to learn that you are already contemplating further extensions of your dock accommodation, but so far every forward step you have taken, and every enterprise you have carried through, has been more than justified by the results, and though I shall not be here to take any part in your further developments, I feel safe in assuring you that your past record of wise and prudent foresight will secure the most sympathetic attention to any schemes you may submit in the future.

I am glad to hear that you are already bending your thoughts to the consideration of the commercial policy to be adopted after the war is over—for I think there is but little doubt that from the moment peace is declared, our present enemies will devote their utmost energies to regaining the throttling grip that, before the war began they were tightening upon the commerce of the world. You will doubtless remember that the policy of India in such a matter must take account of wider issues than those which concern India alone; and must fit in not only with the policy of the Empire as a whole, but also with the policy of our Allies. We have recently seen in the papers suggestions that *pour parlers* are already being entered into by the Allies among themselves, and I have taken pains to assure myself that India will be consulted before anything is finally decided. I trust that, when the time comes to consult you, you will be ready with your suggestions. The fact that your late President, Sir Marshall Reid, is on the Council of the Secretary of State for India should make it easier for the voice of Bombay to be heard.

INDIA'S EFFORTS TO STAND UPON HER OWN FEET.

The view you have taken in your address regarding the innate prosperity of India and the stirring of India herself to realise and seize her opportunities are, I need hardly say, shared to the full by my Government; the recent debates in my Council bear eloquent testimony to it, and I think they have also demonstrated that my Government has stepped into the breach and has not been backward to help. But may I tell you that it has given me the keenest satisfaction to note the broad sympathy of your attitude towards India's efforts to stand upon her own feet and her aspirations towards steady constitutional progress.

Those words of yours are worthy of you, they will resound throughout the country, and I believe they will have a wonderful effect in abating prejudice removing suspicion and reconciling sore feelings. I rejoice that you have uttered them, and I consider that in doing so you have rendered a great service to the Empire, and especially to this country of your adoption.

I know well what difficult times India has been passing through in matters of trade and commerce, and I should like to take this opportunity of testifying to the hearty co-operation and assistance that my Government has steadily received from the representatives of India's commerce not only in Bombay, but also in Calcutta and elsewhere. I certainly had no reason to expect anything else, but it is a great pleasure to me to be able to say, without reserve, that your patriotism has risen to the occasion, and that never in past times have there been so great harmony and co-operation between official and non-official representatives in the prosecution of the common interests of the Empire, as there is at the present moment.

It only remains for me to thank you once more, gentlemen, for the kind words you have used regarding the work I have tried to do in India during the 5½ years that have gone. I do not believe that a body of business men, with the reputation of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in their keeping, would use such language merely in order to flatter the susceptibilities of a departing Governor-General; I know that you mean what you say; and I can only tell you in reply that your good opinion gives me the deepest satisfaction, and that I shall treasure it among the highest compliments that have been paid to me. I thank you with all my heart.

In a few hours I shall have left India behind me, and in bidding you farewell I wish to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and all that it represents prosperity and success and to each of you a happy future.

INDIAN CHAMBER'S ADDRESS.

The deputation of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau was composed of the following: The Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha (Chairman), the Hon. Mr. Lallubhoy Samaldas, (Vice-Chairman), the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy C. Ibrahim; Mr. Purshotamdas Thakoredas, Sir V. D. Thackersey; Messrs. Devidas M. Thackersey, Jethabhai Valji, Naranji Haribhoy, Revashunker Jagjivan, Ruttonsey Mulji, Gopalji Valji, Pheroze J. Billimoria, Mathuradas Vasanji Khimji, Sorabji E. Warden, S. B. Billimoria, M. P. Madon, Lakhmichand Maneckchand Khokhani, Jaganathji Munim, and Mr. J. K. Mehta, Secretary.

The Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha read the address, which was as follows:—

To his Excellency, the Right Hon. Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E., G.C.V.O., I.S.O.

May it please your Excellency,

We, the President and Members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, respectfully beg leave to present to your Excellency this valedictory address on the eve of your retirement from the Government of this country, which, by universal testimony, you have so brilliantly and successfully administered during the term of your exalted office.

To us it is a matter of profound regret that the emergencies of the British Empire have made it necessary for your departure at this juncture, when all fervently wished and prayed that you might have remained longer at the helm of the State with a view to bring to fruition some of the most important problems which have to stand over by reason of the unfortunate war which has been going on for the last twenty months and which has led to the upheaval of all that contributes to the wealth and happiness of millions of people. But whatever our regret from India's standpoint may be in this matter, we readily recognise the Imperial necessities of the British Government that have demanded your presence elsewhere at this grave crisis. We are confident that in whatever sphere of public activity your valued experience and undoubted statesmanship may be called upon, you will be able to render such service to the Empire at large as may redound not only to its own glory but reflect even greater lustre on your Excellency than what you have already derived from your successful administration of the great and responsible trust which you are now about to hand over to your successor. It is impossible that his Majesty's Indian subjects of all classes and races could ever forget the sagacity, serenity and judicious diplomacy with which since the declaration of the great War, so unprecedented in the annals of the world, you have shaped the foreign policy of your Government. Neither can history fail to place on record the admirable method and manner in which you have unostentatiously directed all the military and other requirements of the British Government and its Allies for a successful prosecution of the great titanic struggle.

DESPATCH OF INDIAN TROOP TO THE FRONT.

To the people of India, the despatch of Indian Troops to fight for the first time on the battlefields of Europe side by side and shoulder to shoulder with the forces of the Imperial Government and of the British colonies has afforded the highest gratification. To us in common with all the other communities of India interested in their respective activities, it is a source of unmixed happiness to be able to declare without hesitation that you have achieved, in the most arduous and responsible task of the administration of this country, as much success by your exceptionally penetrating political insight, as by your high administrative statesmanship combined with deep and abiding sympathy for the people. You have proved in your person and government the fundamental maxim of polity that a close knowledge of the sentiments and wishes, as much as requirements of the people, is the unerring index to sterling statesmanship. Whether we survey the history of legislation of your Excellency's Government or the solution of many grave problems of economy and finance specially those which have been brought to the surface by the terrible war or the many Imperial resolutions on education and sanitation, co-operation and local self-government, advancement of commerce and the development of industries and all other questions affecting the weal of millions, subject to the sway of his Britannic Majesty, you have uniformly displayed those high talents, that broad experience, that tact and wise discretion, which distinguish the statesman from the mere administrator. But it is not only in the domestic affairs of the people that you have greatly endeared yourself to them. Equally remarkable and highly gratifying is the policy which characterised your Viceroyalty in relation to the Feudatory States, large and small, whereby the bonds of unity have been more closely knit together, ample evidence of which has been demonstrated by those States rallying round the standard of the Empire in its hour of the greatest need and vieing with one another in placing their respective services at the foot of the Throne, apart from the signal acts of personal devotion and bravery by their many princes and chiefs. In short we can affirm without any fear of contradiction that your Lordship has realised for the Indian people all the high and pleasant expectations, that were formed at the date of the assumption of your exalted office.

At the very outset of your career, it fell to your lot to fully carry out in practice, those great reforms which, the combined statesmanship of Lords Morley and Minto so happily inaugurated and though those reforms are neither complete nor fully meet the requirements of a progressive people, they have been pronounced to work satisfactorily.

SYMPATHETIC RESPONSE.

Next, we need hardly refer to the visit of their Imperial Majesties the King and the Queen of England to proclaim their Coronation at Delhi and the transfer of the capital to that historic city and the enormous satisfaction which the people of Bengal and India generally felt at the rearrangement of that province in harmony with their long cherished traditions and sentiments. Nor is it necessary to refer at length to your Lordship's sympathetic response to the appeal of his Majesty's subjects residing in this country on behalf of their oppressed countrymen in South Africa by bringing on the Government of the Union your high influence and spirit of justice and equity to mitigate the many severe hardships and disabilities from which they had been suffering many years before, and though such disabilities and sufferings have not yet been completely removed, the country acknowledges with the deepest gratitude what your Excellency was instrumental in achieving through your accredited delegate, Sir Benjamin Robertson That act of justice and deep sympathy which you displayed in that unhappy affair will be cherished with deep thankfulness, for many a generation to come.

TRADE AND SHIPPING.

The Indian Trading Communities acknowledge, with approval, the policy which your Government adopted in consequence of the stress of war in connection with some of the staple commodities of export, specially wheat and cotton, and we, of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, cannot refrain from expressing our high satisfaction at the manner in which the Finance Minister ably dealt with the threatened cotton crisis and the specific measures of a sagacious character taken to relieve it along with all other trades from the then prevailing embarrassments, while fully bearing in mind the interest of the poor cultivators, and generally it must be freely admitted that the policy, with which many an ordinance which the political necessity demanded in reference to trade and shipping, has been carried out with the least hardship and as little dislocation of the normal trade as possible.

FULL OF BENEFICENT INTENTIONS.

India will cherish, not only with gratitude but with the happiest memories, your Viceroyalty which has proved so encouraging and so vivifying.

In conclusion, we venture to say that since the days of the beloved Lord Ripon, India has had not the good fortune to be ruled for over five years by a Viceroy so full of beneficent intentions, of such warm and active sympathy, such sincerity and solicitude, such wisdom and righteousness as your Excellency in spite of burdens of heavy domestic sorrows.

With sentiments of profound esteem and affection, we bid your Excellency farewell and pray that by the grace of God, you may long be spared to serve your country with greater honour and that the welfare of India may always have a prominent place in your warm and generous heart.

TWO MEMORABLE UTTERANCES.

Your Lordship, we further desire to refer, as a Post Script to this Address, to your two memorable utterances delivered since this Address was submitted to your Lordship. Nothing has given more whole-hearted satisfaction to the people of this country than the proposed abolition of Indian indentured labour adumbrated in your Lordship's last great speech in the Imperial Legislative Council. Equal satisfaction has been also felt at the appointment by your Lordship's Government of a Committee of investigation for the further evolution of Indian industries on independent lines, the report of which all India will await with the keenest interest. Memorable as your Lordship's administration has become, we are of opinion that it has been made even more so by the two events just referred to.

THE DECORATION OF K. G.

Lastly, we beg to offer to your Lordship our most hearty congratulations on the conferment on your Lordship of the dignity of a Knight of the Garter, the highest honour which it is in the power of our Gracious Sovereign to bestow.

THE VICEROY'S REPLY.

H. E. Lord Hardinge, in reply, said:

Gentlemen,—I thank you warmly for your very kind congratulations.

You held out to me a very friendly hand of welcome when we first met five and half years ago; and later on when I visited Bombay, after half my course was run, I was pleased to find from your address that I had both retained your friendly feelings and gained your confidence.

Now the time has come to say farewell, and you have said it in language of so much kindness and appreciation, that I hardly know what words of gratitude to use to express my feelings. In such case the simplest phrases are the best, and I thank you with deep feeling. How little did we think when we last met together, and you discussed the events of the past years, that then seemed so strenuous, that we stood on the brink of a precipice down which the civilised world was within five short months to be hurled by the overweening arrogance and ambition of a single nation.

The past years had indeed been strenuous, but they were as nothing to the years that were yet to come, and I am proud that I should have fulfilled to your satisfaction the anxious task of piloting the ship of State through the stormy seas upon which she has been tossed. I cannot but feel that you have dwelt with kindly insistence upon those acts of myself and my Government that have commanded your approval, while you have tactfully evaded all mention of any sins of omission or commission.

In any case it is clearly your intention to send me away from India happy in the consciousness of India's good-will towards me, and you have succeeded to the full. It has been my endeavour through the past years to show my own good-will towards India by my actions, and to the last day of my life I shall always think of India with warm affection, and shall use such opportunities as I may to forward her interests to the utmost of my power.

EFFECTS OF WAR ON COMMERCE.

From a commercial point of view the war has completely dwarfed the normal development of trade and commerce, and as you know well enough the exigencies of the situation have necessitated Government interference or control to an extent hitherto unheard of in many directions. We have had to take powers of a drastic character to prevent munitions and supplies of various descriptions from reaching our enemies; the urgent needs of our gallant troops have forced us to commandeer merchant ships with a disregard for other interests that has at times caused a woful inconvenience, and as you have mentioned we had actually ourselves to undertake commercial transactions on an important scale in connection with the export of wheat, and to take unusual measures with regard to the supply of many other commodities. The generous admission that you have made that our policy in these matters has been carried out with as little hardship and as little dislocation of normal trade as possible is extremely welcome to me, and coming from you in this spontaneous fashion constitutes a very high compliment to the Departments of Commerce and Industry and of Finance and to the various officers who have shown so much versatility and industry in their treatment of the novel problems that they had to face.

INDIA'S LOYALTY

Out of evil some good has come, and it is not a small matter that India should have had the opportunity of displaying her magnificent loyalty, and should have so superbly risen to the occasion. She will always be able to point proudly to the fact that her sons have given their life blood in far distant climes for the great Empire to which they belong, and the memory of the noble gifts of wealth and personal sacrifice that have come pouring

(Continued on page 9.)

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Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

LORD HARDINGE IN BOMBAY.

(Continued from page 8.)

in in a constant stream will be a goodly heritage for future generations.

I shall always be glad and proud that I was here when these generous impulses coursed through the blood of India, and that it should have fallen to me as representing India to place these services at the disposal of his Majesty the King-Emperor.

NO SERIOUS TWINGES OF CONSCIENCE.

You have referred in approving terms to the part that I played in the remedy of Indian grievances in South Africa, and though I was criticised in some quarters for the warmth with which I spoke at Madras on this topic, I can say honestly that I never had any serious twinges of conscience on that account.

It was a moment for plain speaking, and I spoke what I felt, and if I did not measure my words with absolute nicety the strength of my feelings and the excellence of my cause must plead my excuse.

Closely connected with this is the general question of indentured emigration. This is one of the many problems I should like to have seen absolutely solved before I left your shores, but from the recent debates in the Imperial Legislative Council you will have learned that my Government have not been idle in this matter, but have succeeded in persuading the Secretary of State and his Majesty's Government that the system at present in force is bad, and have obtained a definite promise from them that, within such reasonable period of time as will allow of alternative arrangements being introduced, it must be abandoned, thus closing for ever a page that has spelt individual suffering and general demoralisation of those involved, and has implied a stigma upon India as a whole.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

There are many other topics I might mention did time permit, but I will confine myself to one that has been very near my heart, and I have good reason to think will engage the most active interest of my successor, whom you will so shortly greet. It is the subject of industrial development, and I can only say that it has been a very great personal pleasure to me that, within a few days of my departure, my Government should have been able to announce the constitution of a Commission for the investigation of this question, from whose labours I anticipate the most fruitful results.

BONDS STRONG TO ENDURE TO THE END.

The time has now come to say good-bye. Only a few hours remain before I shall see your beautiful city receding beneath the horizon, but if the links that have so long and so closely bound me to India have suddenly to be snapped, they will, so far as I am concerned, be replaced by invisible bonds of comprehension and affection, intangible but strong to endure to the end.

TO MEET THE VICEROY.

LUNCHEON PARTY AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The following had the honour of meeting H. E. Lord Hardinge at luncheon at the State Bungalow, yesterday, at 1-15 p.m.:—

The Hon. Sir Reginald Craddock, the Hon. Sir Chettur Sankaran Nair, the Hon. Mr. G. R. Lowndes, the Hon. Mr. M. B Chaubal, the Hon. Mr. G. Carmichael and Mrs. Carmichael, the Hon. Sir John Heaton and Lady Heaton, the Hon. Mr. Justice N. C. Macleod and Mrs. Macleod, the Hon. Mr. Justice L. A. Shah, the Raja of Baria, the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, the Hon. Mr. H. Wheeler, the Hon. Mr. J. B. Wood, the Hon. Khan Bahadur Rustomji Jehangir Vakil, the Hon. Mr. G. S. Curtis, Mr. S. R. Arthur, the Hon. Sir Frederick Sprott, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr and Mrs. Orr, Mr. H. F. Beale, Mr. L. Robertson and Mrs. Robertson, Mr. G. D. French, Mr. P. W. Monie, Monsieur Robert Chaidron and Madame Chaidron, Mr. Yasukichi Yatabe, Mr. H. Martin, Dr. Selby Coleman and Mrs. Coleman, Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, and Mrs. Simcox, Mr. Vasantrao A. Dabholkar, Nawab of Savanur, Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna and Mrs. Sethna.

The House Party comprised H. E. the Viceroy, the Hon. Diamond Hardinge, Sir James DuBoulay, and Lady DuBoulay, Lieut.-Colonel F. A. Maxwell and Mrs. Maxwell, Major Cotterill, Major R. Verney, Captain Hazeldine, Captain W. A. Brown, Captain the Hon. A. Hardinge, Miss Ostell, Miss E. Brand, their Excellencies and staff.

DINNER AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Lord and Lady Willingdon gave a dinner party last night at the State Bungalow to meet Lord Hardinge. The following were present:—

Lord Hardinge, Lord and Lady Willingdon, H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad, H. H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner, H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala, H. H. the Raja of Dhar, H. H. the Maharaja of Datia, H. H. the Rana of Dholpur, H. H. the Maharaja of Idar, H. H. the Jam of Navanagar, H. H. the Raja of Rajgarh, H. H. the Nawab of Janjira, H. H. the Maharaja of Panna, H. H. the Maharaja Sir Pratab Singh Bahadur of Jodhpur, the Hon. Sir William Clark, the Hon. Sir William Meyer, the Hon. Mr. Claude and Mrs. Hill, the Hon. Sir Basil Scott, the Lord Bishop of Bombay and Mrs. Palmer, the Hon. Mr. W. D. and Mrs. Shephard, the Hon. Sir Stanley and Lady Batchelor, Sir Brian Egerton, Nawab Sir Faridoon Jung Bahadur, Sir James and Lady DuBoulay, Major-General R. Wapshire, Brigadier-General W. and Mrs. Knight, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Mackichan, Sir Valentine Chirol, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Maxwell, Major R. Verney, Captain W. A. Browne, Captain Hazeldine, Capt. the Hon. A. Hardinge, the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, the Hon. Mr. T. W. and Mrs. Birkett, the Hon. Mr. J. S. and Mrs. Wardlaw-Milne, Senhor Alfredo Casanova, Mr. R. J. and Mrs. Kent, Captain W. and Mrs. Lumsden, Lt.-Col. P. R. Cadell, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Lt.-Col. Stanley and Mrs. Reed, Commander F. W. Huddleston, Major A. B. and Mrs. Minchin, Mr. Chunilal Mehta, Miss Ostell, Staff Officer to H. H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, Staff Officer to H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner, Staff Officer to H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala and his Excellency the Governor's Staff.

H. H. the Maharajaj of Kashmir and Staff Officer to his Highness, H. H. the Begum of Bhopal and Staff Officer to her Highness, H. H. the Maharao Kotah and Staff Officer to his Highness, H. H. the Rao of Kutch and Staff Officer to his Highness, H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur and Staff Officer to his Highness, H. H. the Raja of Dewas, H. H. the Maharaja of Benares and H. H. the Raja of Suket came after the dinner.

MUNICIPAL CASKET TO LORD HARDINGE

The Bombay Corporation's Farewell Address to his Excellency Lord Hardinge is contained in a handsome silver casket assuming the shape of a cabinet and heavily ornamented with silver gilt scrolls. The front face shows a map of India with all the principal towns depicted in precious stones, Delhi being represented by a diamond; Bombay an emerald, Madras a ruby, Calcutta a sapphire and Rangoon a pearl. The other towns are shown in Cabushor rubies. The land is contrasted to the water by being gilded, the principal mountains are in relief, while the rivers are shown in bright silver. The opposite side of the casket bears a pair of doors heavily chased with panels showing the Corporation and Lord Hardinge's Coats-of-Arms. The sides of the cabinet are ornamented with oxidised panels bearing views of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Offices and the Lady Hardinge Memorial War Hospital. The cabinet is surmounted by a domed top showing a model in silver gilt of the crest of the Corporation. The whole is fitted to a carved sandal base supported on a polished rosewood plinth bearing the scroll, and on which the following inscription is engraved.

"Farewell Address to his Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, from the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, 4th April 1916."

MUNICIPAL CASKET TO LORD CHELMSFORD.

The casket containing the Address of Welcome to Lord Chelmsford is an Elephant Tusk mounted in burnished silver and supported on a pair of finely cast models of state elephants. The trappings and metal ornaments are heavily gilded forming a striking contrast to the elephants themselves which are of solid silver oxidised. On either side of the tusk and between the elephants is given the Bombay Corporation and Lord Chelmsford's Coats-of-Arms. The base supporting the whole is of solid silver, and is fitted to a polished rosewood plinth ornamented with silver festoons. The inscription which is shown on a medallion on the groundwork between the elephants is as follows:—

"Address of Welcome to the Right Honourable Frederic John Napier, Baron Chelmsford, Viceroy and Governor-General of India Designate, from the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, 1916."

Both the caskets have been designed and manufactured by Messrs. Barton, Son and Co., Bangalore.

FLAGS ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

By order of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay flags will be displayed on all public buildings on April 4th on the occasion of the departure of his Excellency Lord Hardinge and the arrival of Lord Chelmsford.

GRAIN AND SEEDS BAZAAR CLOSED.

At Sunday's Committee meeting of this Association it was unanimously resolved that to-day be observed by the members of this Association as a public holiday as a mark of respect to, and in appreciation of, the kindly and sympathetic treatment of the Indian population by Lord Hardinge, on the occasion of his departure Home from India. In pursuance of this Resolution the grain and seeds bazaar will be closed to-day.

FAREWELL MESSAGE TO ALIGARH COLLEGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, April 3.

His Excellency Lord Hardinge in a farewell message to the Aligarh College says that in these five years there have been seasons of trouble and anxiety but these are now passed and the College remains firm in its own traditions and unaffected by temporary gusts of excitement. The Viceroy is confident that it will continue to surmount any difficulties or temptation that may lie before it in future and that it will not disappoint the fond hopes of the Mahomedan community or fall short in its unwavering loyalty to the British Crown. His Excellency also sends farewell greetings to the trustees and staff of the College and referring to the students says that he trusts that their membership of the College will be as high a pride to them as it was to their fathers and that they will add further lustre to its high reputation.

Severe headache? Won't stop, nothing handy? Call at the nearest chemist's; "Stearns' Headache Cure, please." One wafer gives almost instant relief. C20

Kasagra does not merely relieve constipation temporarily, but, properly used, will cure the trouble by restoring the normal tonicity of the bowels. D 16

MEETIHG AT DHULIA.

(From a Correspondent.)

DHULIA, April 3.

A special general meeting of the Khandesh Zilla Sabha met yesterday, Mr. Gopalrao Garud presiding, and adopted a Resolution gratefully acknowledging Lord Hardinge's services to India, bidding his Excellency a hearty farewell, praying for long happy life and expressing sincere wishes that his Excellency will continue to help the cause of India's progress.

The Resolution has been communicated to the Private Secretary by wire.

A WONDERFUL STATE COACH.

SILVER CARRIAGE BUILT AT THE FORT COACH FACTORY.

The coach-building house of Mr. Pestonji B. Press conducted in Bombay for over thirty years, is so well known to patrons of high class coach-building in and out of Bombay, that it does not require any special introduction at our hands. It is therefore in the fitness of things that Mr. Press should get his share of the state coach business at least in the Bombay Presidency. He has built several state coaches for Native States on this side of India such as Cambay, Nanded, Chhota-Udepur, Idar &c. All these carriages are stately in design luxuriously upholstered and finished in the best style of the Fort Coach Factory. The best of these state carriages is however the one built for H. H. the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar on the occasion of the last Durbar. In that Mr. Press has gone a step forward in turning out a unique specimen of its kind by covering the carriage all throughout with solid silver plates exquisitely engravad and chased in real gold. Mr. Press has just finished another gold and silver state coach for H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Bhavnagar.

In that he has made an additional innovation in enriching the gold and silver carvings with artistic high class coloured enamelling which serves to give a realistic touch to the whole design. Each silver panel and even each border has a distinct design of its own and each design is in itself an artistic subject. The upholstery portion of the carriage as well as the hood are finished in rich silk taborette, the hammer-cloth, however being an exquisite design of its own in solid silver and gold with just sufficient touches of enamel here and there with the Maharaja Saheb's Coat of Arms appearing on both sides in sterling silver. In fact, excepting the rubber tyres the outside of the carriage is nothing but real gold and silver with coloured enameling thereon, showing throughout high class finish and worksmanship just as good as any English make. Even the bolts, nuts, and such minute items are also solid silver. It is difficult to convey an adequate idea of the stately appearance of the carriage. Having been made from start to finish in Mr. Press's Factory in Bombay under his personal supervision it can certainly be regarded as a genuine specimen of Indian art.

Lamps and other fittings have been entirely manufactured at the Fort Coach Factory; nothing has been imported except leather and silk.

In order to afford the Bombay public an opportunity to inspect the carriage, it will be kept on view at the Factory at Mody Bay, Frere Road, for a few days before it is sent off to Bhavnagar. A nominal fee for showing it to the public, will be charged all the proceeds whereof are to be given away by her Highness the Maharani Saheb to a War Fund to be selected by her.

Mr. Press has enjoyed for close upon 20 years the Special Appointment of several successive Governors of Bombay including his Excellency Lord Willingdon.

Zymole Trokeys stops that rattle in your voice. They are pleasant to use if your throat feels husky. Try them and be convinced. Then you will never be without them. B 19

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"GOVINDJI" Trade Mark for Purest Indian Sweets.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S WAR FUND.

FORTNIGHTLY REPORT.

The following fortnightly report has been issued by the Hon. Secretaries:—

At a committee meeting of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, it was decided that as the work of the Branch had grown to such large proportions steps must be taken to relieve the Military authorities at Basra of the more strenuous work in connection with forwarding cases of clothing and comforts to the troops in the field, which they have so very kindly undertaken from the beginning of the campaign.

The consent of the Commander-in-Chief having been obtained, 2nd.-Lieut. Hughes, I.A.R.O., who has been in a firm in Bombay and therefore a trained business man left for Busra last week.

Much has been done during the fortnight under review and a large number of letters of thanks and appreciation have been received from Mesopotamia, where cases both of clothing and comforts have reached the troops at the moment when their need was greatest. All these letters are filed in the Central Office and anyone desiring to read them will be very welcome.

Seventy-four cases of clothing and sixty-seven cases of comforts have been forwarded to Basra during the last fortnight in March, for with the arrival of the hot weather cool clothing is an urgent need.

Eight hundred and seven bags of clothing and comforts have been given to men going to the Front and two hundred and sixty-five special bags of clothing to men in India, also seventy-nine to men sailing for England.

Clothing and comforts have been given to each man leaving Hospital, according to his special needs.

The Hospitals Visiting Committee with Lady Heaton as President is now in working order and the visits of the ladies are greatly appreciated by all sick and wounded, British and Indian, in the Bombay hospitals.

The first consignment of the Gerard Freeman Thomas Hospital equipment has been sent to the Medical Officer-in-Charge and three wards are now ready for occupation.

At the time that Christmas puddings were sent to British troops it was decided that on his Majesty the King Emperor's birthday, sweetmeats should be given to all Indian troops serving in Mesopotamia. As the time for the preparation of these sweetmeats drew nearer it was found that it was not feasible to send them for distribution in Mesoppotamia and it has therefore been decided that every Indian soldier landing in India shall receive, on landing, a box of these sweets. A small oblong box has been arranged for which bears on the cover pictures of their Majesties, the date, June 3rd, and the inscription "From the Women of the Bombay Presidency." Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas in consultation with Mrs. Sirur, the Hindu Lady Secretary, is very kindly making all the arrangements for this. The distribution of these boxes will commence at once and continue until the end of the war.

All the up-country Branches continue to send in quantities of garments and comforts and the special Department where these are unpacked is very busy every day with the cases containing these gifts and returned work.

A library has been presented to Colaba hospital for the officers and one of 800 books for the men is nearing completion, and one for the Gerard Freeman-Thomas Hospital is in course of preparation. The general library at Basra has proved the necessity of such an innovation and is a source of great delight to men in Basra, and to those passing through.

The needs of the Branch are chiefly gramophones, gribbage boards, a ping pong table, and a set of ping pong puzzles and as many books and newspapers as possible.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND GIFTS.

The 90th list,—12th March to 30th March:—Amount previously acknowledged Rs 694,665-0-4. Porebandar State Rs 500, East Khandesh Branch 19th instalment Rs 231, per Satara Branch:—(Mrs Kearney Rs 30, Sundries Rs. 198-3-0) Rs 228 3-0, Mrs Hawes Rs 30, Amounts found in collection boxes placed in Bombay shops 5th clearance Rs. 261-1-0, per Collector of Hyderabad, Sind:—(Seth Lekhraj Khionmal Rs 350, Bhai Dialdas Mulchand Rs 250, Mr. Hotchand M. Nagrani Rs 25, and Messrs Manekji and Co. Rs 20,) Rs. 645. Christ Church Byculla Rs 5-13-10, Lodge Beaman, No. 1069 S. C. Rs 100, Byculla Girls School, teachers and scholars Rs 40, Mrs McLeod Rs 20, East Khandesh Branch, 20th instalment, Proceeds of Recital by the pupils of the St. Leonard's School of Music, per Miss Schmuck Rs 1,400, "Restitution" Rs 555, per Chief Presidency Magistrate Rs 6, Messrs Blascheck & Co. Rs 50, Cambay State Rs 1,000, per Major F de B Hancock:—Some officers Porbandar State, Rs 128-2-0, Proceeds Cinematograph performance given by Miss F Murchison at Palitana Rs 27, per Brig. General Knight:—(Messrs. Dharsey, Nanjee & Co. Rs 1,500, Mr. Khimjee Daya Rs 500,) Rs 2,000, H. E. Lord Willingdon per the Military Secretary, owing to no consumption of Champagne at Government House Rs 500, Lieut. Walter Scott, Amara Rs 100, Mrs J P Watson Rs 50, Mrs Strelley Rs 5, per Mrs Alaric Hepper Rs 24, per Mrs. J B Petit balance proceeds concert Rs 12, per Hon. Presidency Magistrates, Girgaum Bench Rs 5, February Bridge Winners, Yacht Club Rs 183, Mr Byramji Hormusji Kabir Rs 100, M and Co. Rs 10, Part proceeds Swimming Carnival Rs 100, Goan Ladies' Circle Rs. 100, per Mrs. P. M. Kanga Rs 65, East Khandesh Branch, 21st instalment Rs 1,090-1-1, per Mrs Williamson: proceeds of Fancy Work sold during March Rs 257-14-0, The Chief of Ichalkaranji Rs 1,200, Health Dept. Staff, Bombay Municipality Rs 360, 36 Parsee Ladies Rs. 178, 33 Parsee Ladies Rs 163, Jamnagar Branch, per Major Berthon:—(H. H. the Maji Shri Hadiji Saheba of Jodhpur as a thankoffering for the recovery of her son from illness Rs. 4,000 H. H. the Maharani Saheba of Jodhpur 1,001,) Rs. 5,001, From the Ladies of Thana Rs. 6,785, per Mrs Ostrehan, Broach:—(H. H Sardar Saifuddin Saheb Rs. 100, per Mr Keshavlal A. G. Mamlatdar Rs 350, Mr Jehangir C. Ghandy Rs 25, Sundries Rs 25,) Rs. 500. Total Rs. 719,046-3-9.

Ahmednagar Branch 156 hankies, 39 shirts, 16 socks, 29 shorts, 15 bags etc., Ratnagiri Branch 48 packages papads, parched rice, etc., 14 shirts, 21 pillow cases, 18 pyjamas, etc, Jalgaon Branch 125 shirts, 170 kurtas, 62 spine pads, 16 drawers, tobacco, bidees, 600 chillums, soap etc., Belgaum Branch 89 shirts 21 hankies, 14 drawers, soap etc., Porbandar Branch 120 towels, 30 vests, 48 shoes, 19 tins tobacco, 350 cakes soap, cigarettes etc., Jamnagar Branch Bidees, tobacco, Rajkot Branch 150 nets, 250 shorts, 293 shirts, 150 drawers, 112 kurtas, pyjamas, etc., Palitana Branch Spine-pads, socks, hugs, etc., Palanpur Branch 21 hugs, etc., Broach Branch 150 shirts, 84 dhoties, 60 hankies, 30 draw sheets, etc., Junagadh Branch Socks, mufflers, cigarettes, Bijapur Branch 23 vests, 54 tins sev. and pickles, Dhulia Branch 49 pads, 12 towels 10 shirts, 6 pyjamas, etc, Anglo-Indian Circle 478 bandages, Yacht Club Circle 3190 bandages, Officers and men Kolhpur Infantry, 30,000 bidees, Mrs Deakin 30 pairs slippers, Mrs G R Khairaj 1 pair dhoties, Mrs Cursetjee 84 hussifs, Miss McHattie 214 walking sticks, Mrs Ralph March, Marmagao 2 mufflers, Mrs Beddy, Balaghat 14 shirts, Shaik Rehman Malguzur, Higanghat 24 shirts, Messrs Mongini 2 cakes, Mrs Mcleod 6 cases Hospital Linen, M F Orphanage per Mrs. P Jones 1 hug, 1 jacket, Miss Impey, Baroda 24 nets, 24 pads, books, Mrs D Blythe 200 boxes stationery, Mrs G D. Pendse, Uran box sweetmeats, Mrs Nissen, Jamnagar, Photo frame, etc., Mrs McNeil, Panch Mahals socks, wristlets etc., Mrs Wodehouse, Kolhapur 8 tins Indian biscuits, sweetmeats and other eatables Mrs Sakina Lukmani Muffler, Mrs Flynn 36 packs playing cards, Mamlatdar of Badami tin pickles, The Princess High School 29 boxes cigarettes, 24 tins coffee, 13 tins cocoa, 8 tins biscuits, 10 bottles sweets, 8 boxes chocolates, tea, jam, tobacco, butter, cards, etc., Mrs. C H M Mehta 3 bandages, Miss Cooper 3 bandages, The Deputy Collector, Broach, 15 mufflers, Lady Ramsay and the ladies of Quetta 14 shirts, 9 pyjamas, 4 jackets, socks, mufflers, etc., The Kumari Rupalibb of Limbdi coats, pants, shirts, shorts, hankies, hussifs, one dozen each, Mrs Shantabai S Bassur, Belgaum 60 nets, 121 hussifs, Mrs Temi F. D. Tata per Princess High School, Poona, Balaclava Cap, Lady Scoft 30 shirts, The Bishop of Bombay 6 shirts, The Hon. Mr. Curtis, 6 shirts, Mr R. H. Bruce, 1 shirt, Mr. B Johnson Parel 3 shirts, The Mahad Girls' School per Mrs. Alcock, Kolaba 17 hankies, 6 bags, 6 hussifs, Hon. Secretary, Honavar Branch, Indian War and Relief Fund 3 cases Mango pulp, Mrs M J Robertson, mufflers, etc., Miss Wickham, Rajkot socks etc., Mrs Dinshaw Byramjee, Jetpur, 185 shirts, Mrs Crakabhy Galla tobacco, Bai Sahiba of Ichalkaranji mufflers, Mrs Ablitt, Bina 102 hankies, Rev Mr Hewett, per Mrs. Clement, Dharwar 100 novels, Mrs Graham, Rajkot 421 bandages, Khemraj Shrikrishnadas a large quantity of books, The Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores Ltd., 30 packing cases. Also large quantities of books, magazines and newspapers.

GERMAN CLUB AT RANGOON.

ASSETS TO BE DEPOSITED WITH CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, April 3.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor having declared the German Club at Rangoon a hostile firm within the meaning of the Hostile Foreigners' Trading Order. It has been refused license to carry on its business and the firm's assets have been directed to be deposited with Messrs. Craig, Cardner and Harris, Chartered Accountants, who are to receive them.

FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

MEETING OF THE LADIES' COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Ladies' Committee of the Famine Relief Fund was held in the Vanita Vishram on Saturday, the 1st instant, Lady Dorab Tata presiding. The General Secretary in his statement suggested to the members some methods of working and requested all the ladies there to work for the noble cause. The following were elected members of the Executive Committee:—President—Lady Dorab Tata; Vice-Presidents—Lady Chandavarkar, Mrs. Jahangir Petit and Mrs. Mohsin Tayabji; Hon. Secretaries—Mrs. Kshama Row, Mrs. Captain. Mrs. Mangalabai Motilal, Mrs. Tarabai Maniklal, Dr. Miss Kashibai Navarange, Mrs. Shafi Tayabji and a few others.

The President then addressed to the meeting. In the course of her speech Lady Tata said:—

Ladies—First of all I wish to say how much pleasure it has given me to be asked to be the president of this committee, and that although I am a novice in such things I shall endeavour to fulfil the duties that fall to my share to the best of my ability. My duties will be all the more pleasing in that I am associated with so many of you ladies in working for a cause which must naturally appeal to the sympathies of all women and which demands our best efforts for the alleviation of misery and distress in those unfortunate parts which are visited by famine.

I feel sure it is needless for me to impress upon you all here, and through you, all your friends—both men and women, the great and crying need for relief—for the bare necessities of food and drink to enable them merely to keep alive—which is felt by so many thousands of our countrymen and women in the unfortunate districts of Bankura, Rajputana, Kathiawad and Cutch, and now also Gujarat. We who live in this beautiful City of Bombay, surrounded by so many luxuries, cannot, I am afraid realise to the full the agonies of hunger and starvation and the helpless misery of seeing their children and their husbands and their fathers—the bread-winners—slowly starved to death before their eyes, which the women of these districts are now suffering and which it is our bounden duty, if there is any womanly feeling in us, to do our utmost to alleviate in some small measure, however small it may be.

Letters from people like H. M. Gandhi, who has personally visited the famine-stricken districts, only accentuate the necessity for immediate and effective pecuniary help. From the letter of the Hony. Secy. to the Marwari Sammilan of Bombay, one gathers that in Rajputana the condition of the people and the cattle is "too horrible to be described." Wherever one turns one sees the pitiable sight of men and women and also cattle reduced absolutely to skeletons. He estimates that for the small sum of Re. 10 or Rs. 12 one human life could be saved from starvation and death. Another more modest estimate is Rs. 7. When we are told ¼ an anna will keep one man alive for one day, and 1 Re. will keep one man alive for one month, we realise how many can be relieved by every rupee we can raise for them.

It is estimated that for Bankura alone five lakhs of rupees are required to render the necessary relief to the people in that district, over and above what Government are doing. Probably as much or more will be required for relief in the other famine-stricken parts. It will be seen from this how great an effort we shall have to make to be able to render any appreciable assistance.

I will not say any more new as I know that you all are as deeply moved and earnest in your desire to help and to do your best as any sympathetic true woman could be. I would not only beg of you in all seriousness to devote yourselves earnestly and sincerely to make every effort to induce people to subscribe to such a cause as this which must appeal to one and all, rich and poor alike, and not to allow yourselves to slacken your efforts until you know that by God's grace a full and sufficient rainfall has come to their aid and will enable these people to live again under normal conditions.

In conclusion I now wish you all every success in your efforts and hope that the kindly sympathy and humane feeling which has prompted Mr. Sanghvi and others to take up this cause and to start these committees and funds will meet with a ready response from the public and that all our efforts will be crowned with a success worthy of the citizens of Bombay and of the kindly feelings for their fellow-beings which is such a well-known characteristic of the Indian people.

With a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting separated.

PANALAL JAIN CHARITABLE DISPENSARY

During the month of March, 470 males, 103 females and 72 children, making up a total of 645 patients, were treated at the Babu Panalal P. Jain Charitable Dispensary.

Tired and worn out? Restore your lost energy—Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract increases your vitality—makes the daily tasks a pleasure—feel fresh when through A 18

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WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB

FURTHER LIBERAL DONATIONS.

The Western India Turf Club, have made the following further donations to War Relief Funds:—

	Rs.
Imperial Indian Relief Fund, Bombay Presidency Branch	50,000
Women's Branch, Bombay Presidency, War and Relief Fund	50,000
Lady Lansdowne's Fund (Officers' Families Fund)	30,000
Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay for purchase of 3 sets of X. Ray apparatus and sterilizers	25,000
Belgium Relief Fund	15,000
French Red Cross Fund	7,500
Naval Relief Fund	7,500
Y. M. C. A. National Emergency Fund	7,500
Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, (For war purposes)	7,500
	2,00,000
Amount previously subscribed to War and Relief Funds	2,47,500
Grand Total	4,47,500

The Western India Turf Club have in addition granted the following donations to Hospitals and Charitable Institutions:—

	Rs.
Lady Willingdon's Maternity Scheme	5,000
King George V. Anti-Tuberculosis League	4,000
Sir J. J. Hospital, Bombay	3,000
Sassoon Hospital, Poona	3,000
Indo-British Institution, Bombay	3,000
Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, Bombay	2,500
St. George's Hospital, Nursing Association	2,000
Bombay Sanitary Association	2,000
Bombay Scottish Education Society	1,500
Adam Wylie Hospital	1,000
League of Mercy, Bombay	1,000
Convalescent Home, Khandala	600
Mount Poinsur Orphanage, Borivli	500
St. Joseph's Foundling Home	500
St. Joseph's Convent, Bandra	500
Anglo-Indian Home, Poona	500
Bombay European Relief Association,	500
Seva Sadan, Gamdevi, Bombay	500
Children's Home at Nasik	500
Family Station Hospital, Poona	500
Scottish Orphanage, Bombay	500
Laurence School, Mount Abu	500
Salvation Army, Territorial Headquarters, Byculla	300
Salvation Army, Mahratta Headquarters, Poona	300
Salvation Army, Rescue Home, Mazagon	300
St. Anthony's Home, Bellasis Road, Byculla	300
Pensioners' School, Poona	300
Total	35,100

96 out of 100 Dyspeptics have ACID STOMACHS

If you are troubled with acidity and food fermentation you do not get proper nourishment from your food. The acid condition must be corrected if good health is to be maintained.

Neutralise the acid-forming elements in your daily food, prevent food fermentation, and preserve your good digestion and general health by using the one efficient but harmless antacid,

Bisurated Magnesia



Acid stomachs are dangerous to the general health, and if you wish to keep well you must prevent the contents of the stomach from becoming acid and ensure their remaining perfectly sweet and bland. Scientific tests show that in 96 times out of 100 where people are dosing and drugging themselves for indigestion, dyspepsia, etc., the stomach itself is perfectly healthy and normal, the pain and discomfort arising solely from the acidity and food fermentation. This condition is unnatural and therefore dangerous. You must correct the acid forming tendency in the food you eat, or it will turn the food acid in the stomach and cause it to ferment before it is digested; thus robbing your body of proper nourishment. Good health could not possibly be maintained for any length of time under such conditions.

Until recently, physicians have always recommended a diet, but to be effective this must be so limited that the average person finds it impracticable. The pleasantest, most efficient, and most natural way to correct the acid forming elements in the food, neutralise the acidity, and prevent food fermentation, is to take Bisurated Magnesia, the great food corrective.

All that you need to do is to take half a teaspoonful in a quarter of a glass of warm or cold water—or two or three Bisurated Magnesia tablets—after each meal and at bedtime. It will correct all fermentation and quickly neutralise the acid forming tendency of the most indigestible foods. You will be able to enjoy the heartiest meal without fear of the slightest inconvenience. The Bisurated Magnesia will keep the food sweet and wholesome until it has properly digested and assimilated, and ensure your deriving full nourishment from everything you eat.



If you would ensure good digestion, always carry a bottle of Bisurated Magnesia about with you. It is obtainable from any chemist at the following prices:

Powder Form	**Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2-12 per bottle.**
Mint Flavoured Tablets ...	**Re. 1 and Rs. 2 in bottles (holding 60 and 150 tablets respectively).**
Effervescent Tablets	**Rs. 3-8 per box (holding 60 large tablets).**

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The remarkable merits and great popularity of Bisurated Magnesia have led to the offering of many substitutes similar in name but absolutely lacking in its peculiarly valuable properties. Do not experiment at the expense of your stomach. Protect your stomach and your health by demanding Bisurated Magnesia. Be sure that the name on the label is spelled

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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS



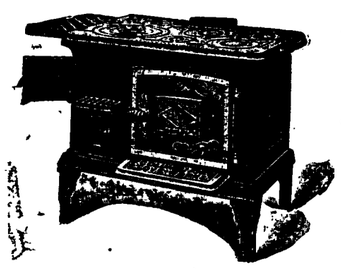
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RBITAIN'S WORK IN INDIA.

THE SUPREME BARRIER TO UNITY.

PROF. RAMSAY MUIR AT NOTTINGHAM.

Professor Ramsay Muir, of Manchester University, delivered at Nottingham University College on the evening of February 26, the fourth of a series of lectures on Imperial studies, taking as his subject "Britain's Work in India." Sir J. D. Rees, M.P., presided.

In the course of his lecture, writes "India," Professor Muir asked what was to be the place of India in the Commonwealth of the British Empire. Was it to be controlled by a group of free States federated together or a partner along with those free States? This was a question to which an answer must be found, and it was by no means easy. But any intelligent answer was impossible unless the community that gave it knew something of the material on which the answer must be based. India held one-fifth of the population of the world, and more than three-fourths of the population of the British Empire, and outnumbered the total English-speaking population of the British Empire by five to one. How was the relationship of that empire in the brotherhood of self-governing nations to be organised? To be consistent with our dreams, ought we not to make India self-governing? This was the ideal of the most intelligent members of the Indian community. We had also to consider the loyalty of the Indian Empire since the outbreak of war, due, no doubt, to the feeling that, after all, Britain had been the protector and maintainer of free nationhood and self-governing institutions in the highest degree, and if Indians were not to get the realisation of these dreams from this nation, they would assuredly not get them from any possible alternative Power. At the end of this war we would be called upon to give a more definite answer to this question.

THE BARRIER OF CASTE.

It was necessary to dispel the idea that India was a country. It was properly described as a continent in size and population, most strikingly in regard to its isolation, and, above all, in regard to its immense variety of population. Nor did the different races in India mingle. They kept aloof. Having been combed through backwards and forwards by an endless series of raids and conquests they remained intertwined, but perfectly distinct. The caste system was the supreme barrier to unity, and a profound obstacle to self-government on any large scale. As long as the man of inferior blood cringed and slunk away lest his shadow should fall near a Brahmin, the idea of self-government was obviously unthinkable.

The most astounding miracle that ever happened in the history of humanity was that a handful of merchants should, without intending it or desiring it, have secured dominion over one-fifth of the population of the globe in the space of half a century. But the first interventions of the French and English into Indian politics had a corrupting effect. The English traders had power without responsibility, and for many years they made the conditions in Bengal more unhappy than they previously were. Clive only made matters worse, but in 1772 Warren Hastings came, and his coming made British power in Bengal a blessing instead of a curse. By 1805 Britain was the supreme power in India, and gave her the gifts of justice, order, and peace. On the basis of organised political unity, and a firm, equal, and unvarying system of law—on that basis alone could be rested the possibility of the future gradual upgrowing of India as a nation.

He closed by a reference to the effects of Western education in India, and the advantages of a common tongue, his last point being that it was vitally essential that we should understand these problems because we would have to answer questions about them in the next year or two.

A CHARACTERISTIC ORATION.

Sir J. D. Rees said that the lecturer had dealt with many subjects, and he was going to say there was not one of them upon which he himself could not have lectured for an hour. He did not propose to do it. Nevertheless, he would be wanting in respect to the audience and the position he occupied if he did not say something upon one subject. He quite agreed that India was in no sense a country. When one entered India, one entered a new world. India already enjoyed self-government as Russia enjoyed self-government—and he had lived in Russia as an interpreter. They enjoyed self-government, but under an autocracy on top. Beneath that autocracy on top which he thought was a good form of government, there was self-government below. His claim for what was called "self-government for India" meant a claim that the government of that continent should be transferred from the English educated caste to which the lecturer had referred. They must consider, first, whether that caste was identical in its sympathies and wishes with the great majority of the people, and whether the latter wished to see the government of the country taken from the representatives of the British Government, of which he had been proud to be one. The Brahmins were the product of self-restraint, high breeding, and refinement. But it did not follow that they were more in sympathy with the lower castes than the servants of the British Government. The latter were supposed to have a spice of democracy about them. Some had a great deal more than others. (Laughter.) But they had in their blood that sense of equality which was wanting in the Brahmins. We must put off the aspirations for making our possessions into self-governing communities until we knew something more of what was going to be the result of the present world war, and what different sets of ideas it

must develop in every part of the world. The continent had, indeed, been acquired by a handful of merchants. But, after all, what was this city without trade, and what was the country without it. And was it not the Navy and commerce which would enable us to be the deciding factor in the greatest war of history? He was in entire agreement with Professor Muir's remarks on the education in India, and described Lord Curzon as one of the few men who was gifted with courage and capacity in equal degree.

JAIN MELA AT RINGNOD.

A Jain Mela (Fair) will be held this month at Ringnod a district town of Dewas Raj 2, Central India in commemoration of the discovery of six Jain idols there last year. The event was hailed with joy by the whole Jain community so much so that for months together Jain pilgrims from distant parts of India have been visiting the place in numbers to pay their respects to them. So far as it could be gleaned from the inscriptions on them, they are at present traced as far back as 635 years; and it is a matter for wonder that inspite of their being underground for hundreds of years they are quite intact.

As a natural outcome of the religious zeal of the Jains they were inspired to raise a fund for the erection of magnificent temples over these idols; and before the completion of one year from the discovery, a large fund (over a lakh of rupees) was collected and construction of the temples undertaken.

The State too has shown keen interest in the consecration of these idols and also in the Mela to be held annually by offering a good many concessions towards these purposes by way of permanent land endowments and freedom from any kind of tax on the pilgrims.

The town of Ringnod lies at a distance of nearly six miles from Dhodhar Railway Station (R. M. Railway) and this year the Mela will commence on the 19th instant, and will continue for one full week. The Aewas Raj 2 hopes that with the increased religious importance of the place the trade too will prosper, since it has already been enjoying the benefit of a railway line running near by and the small obscure place which was rarely heard of before, would thus in course of time be widely known all over India.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

(31st March, 1916.)

RECEIPTS.

Contributions received in cash, Rs. 43,43,351-12-11; Contributions from the Bombay Municipality o/a Lady Hardinge War Hospital, Rs. 30,000; Contribution from Commissioner of Police o/a American Mission Hospital Basra, Rs. 5,076; Contribution received in securities 3½ per cent. Government Paper, Rs. 6,600; 4 per cent. Bo. Improvement Trust Bonds due 1963, Rs. 11,000; Total Rs. 13,[illegible] interest received Rs. 1,06,686. Full total Rs. 44,99,713-12-11.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid to St. John Ambulance Association Red Cross Depot, Rs. 5,000; Cost of Telegraphic Transfer for £2,500 remitted to Count Lalaing Belgian Embassy London, Rs. 37,963-6-9; Allowances etc. paid to meet appeals for assistance, Rs. 7,469-5-9; Paid to Women's Branch Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund o/a Christmas Presents for Soldiers, Rs. 2,000; Paid to Women's Branch Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund o/a Souvenirs for Indian Troops, Rs. 15,000; Total Rs. 17,000; Paid to Sind Branch Women's Branch Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, Rs. 10,000; Donation to St. John Ambulance War Hospital Dehra Dun, Rs. 6,000; Donation to R. A. T. A., Rs. 6,500; Donation to Y. M. C. A., Rs. 10,000; Donation for improving the amenities of the troops, Rs. 30,000; Donation for the benefit of wounded Turks and Arabs, Rs. 10,000; Donation to Servian Red Cross Fund, Rs. 22,559-1-6; Donation to Montenegrin Red Cross Fund, Rs. 3,750; Expenditure on Lady Hardinge War Hospital, Freeman Thomas War Hospital and Bombay Presidency Base Hospital at Alexandria, Rs. 8,90,075-12-8; Purchase and equipment of Motor Ambulances, Rs. 47,099-13-11; Suspense a/c amount advanced to the Collector of West Khandesh as a loan without interest, Rs. 3,000; Sundries, (Stationery, telegrams, postages etc.), Rs. 6,269-2-2; Total Rs. 11,12,666-10-9.

Balance at credit of current account in Bank of Bombay on 31-3-16, Rs. 69,447-2-2; Amount placed on Fixed Deposit in Bank of Bombay, Rs. 33,00,000; Securities deposited with Bank of Bombay on 4-9-14 for safe custody (par value), Rs. 15,000; Securities deposited with Bank of Bombay on 13-4-15 for safe custody (par value), Rs. 2,600; Total Rs. 33,87,047-2-2; Total Rs. 44,99,713-12-11.

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	Rs.
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GUNN & MOORES.

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SPALDINGS.

Spaldings Record ..	20-0
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Single Rubber ..	11-0

DUKES.

Willow King ..	14-0
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BUSSY.

Demon S. ..	22-8
„ No. 1 ..	28-0
„ No. 4 ..	12-8

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Dr. Andrew Wilson wrote:—"Iron 'Jelloids' constitute the most effective "and desirable treatment for the cure of that common complaint, that "insidious and weakening condition, no matter from what cause arising, "known as Anæmia or Poorness of Blood."

A fortnight's trial (*Price 1 Rupee*) **will convince you.**

For Children, Iron 'Jelloids' No. 1 ... ... price Re. 1 & Rs. 2-0
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For Men, Iron 'Jelloids' (*containing Quinine*) No. 2A. Re. 1 & Rs. 2-12

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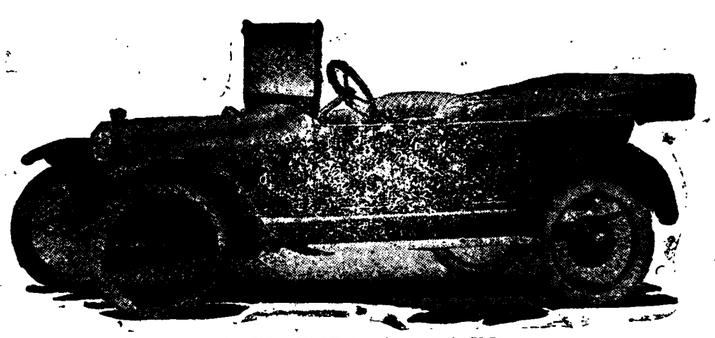
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